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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,347—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Intl.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sept.
EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8001	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5884	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5884	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	26th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	16th "
* PERSIA	8009	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

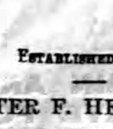
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	....	7,526	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Bernasovich	4,236	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bidaffer	4,768	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Osborne House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saperite	15th Sept., 1901,
Dea. BALDUINO	4,000	O. Canepa	15th Oct., 1901.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

A STEAMER.....27th January. 1902.
A STEAMER.....24th February, 1902.
A STEAMER.....27th March, 1902.
A STEAMER.....28th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	365	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,109
2nd "	357-8	560	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 2,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,256	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	21st Nov. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porabunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY the 12th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 6th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—

For Dharamtar via Karanja and Rewas 7 A.M.
For Uliva via Uran, at about 1-30 P.M.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice. NO LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER..... To sail about end of September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th August, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	18th September.
S.S. SULTAN	2,884	Schaefe	30th "

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

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24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 21st August, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	15
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL PREPARATIONS,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, AND SUNDRIES.

The preparation of all Prescriptions is carefully supervised by experienced English Chemists.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rupees THIRTY LAKHS Four per cent. Debentures guaranteed by Government under Sec. 80 of the Act, repayable in 60 years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-55 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rupees 30 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes "inter alia" a provision (s. 30) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures the Accountant-General of Bombay or other officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

These Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 6th September 1901 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Bank of Bombay or by such other Agents as the Trustees may appoint.

Two per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application and a further 5 per cent. on allotment and the balance on or before 31st December 1901. Interest to accrue from date of actual payment of the full amount allotted.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and both deposits will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up as above stated.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on the 9th September 1901 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board,

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	38	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Coulist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1 6
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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

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THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
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"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE XELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME.
SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1901,
AT 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture .....Light Cavalry .....Band, 21st Bombay Infantry.
Song .....The Requital .....J. Blumenthal.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
Mandoline Duet...Selection from Maritana.....C. Abelspie.
Mesdames DOVE and SHARP.
Song .....Call me Back .....L. Denza.
Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL.
Violin Solo.....Dudziarz.....Wieniawski.
Mr. F. ANDERSON.
Song .....Selected .....
Mr. B. DEFRECE.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

Selection .....Sonambula.....Band, 21st Bombay Infantry.
Song .....Das Leben ist ga schon .....Strauss.
Madame A. SCHULTZ.
Piano Duet.....Ungarische Tanz No. 1.....Brahms.
Miss MALLANDAINE and Captain C. BURRARD.
Song .....Star of the Desert .....Bonheur.
Mr. G. F. THOMAS.
Song .....None the less.....Marzulls.
Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL.
Song .....Selected .....
Mr. B. DEFRECE.

Accompanist : Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

PLAN AT SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.
Second Seats, Re. 1.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(Refreshments will be obtainable)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the TELEGRAPH QUARTERS, WAUDBY ROAD, ON FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1901.

Tickets, through Members, to admit one Gentleman and one Lady Rs. 2.

No Tickets will be sold at the Door.

EARNEST PERKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED

FEMALE L.M. & S. as HOUSE SURGEON to the Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women, Lahore, from 1st October, 1901. Salary Rs. 120 with furnished quarters. Apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON JACOB HAJEE ISAK, the Administrator of the property and credits of the late MEMABAI widow of HAJEE ABA HAJEE ISMAIL, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the day, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claims if there be any, and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Memonwara Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2294, and Street Nos. 455-457, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, one towards the West by the said Memonwada Road, on or towards the North by the house of Osman Dawood, and on or towards the South by the house of Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1901.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BORAH MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY has contracted to SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Lease, Lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Oriental Buildings, 62nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Fanaswady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 913 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1161, Old Survey Nos. 336, 337 and now Survey No. 334, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4670, 4671 and Street Nos. 46 and 48 Fanaswady Street and C Ward Nos. 4829 4830, 4831, 4832, and 4833 and Street Nos. 53-53, (1) (2) 3 and 4 Second Fanaswady Lane and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Fanaswadi Street, on or towards the West by the property of Juggannath Jeewanjee, on or towards the North by the property of Bapujee Moroji and Sonabai alias Luxmibai his wife, and on or towards the South partly by the said Second Fanaswady Lane and partly by a passage and partly by the property of Shi Shanker Manekji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated, this 5th day of September, 1901.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

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Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

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2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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D. KING,
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Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements will be admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with the celebrated Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if possible articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c. &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS, Light Weight, Pith, Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8. New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Real Panama Straw Hats.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

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NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion. at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, of good address, who has Matriculated, an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION. References, given and required. Address "G, M.," care of this paper.

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC RINGS—Marvellous cure for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Gout, Weakness, Diarrhœa, &c., by putting it only in the finger of left hand. Price Re. 1 each, dozen Rs. 10. Purchaser of a dozen will get one Ry. Reg. watch and chain free, guaranteed for 2 years.—NEWTON & Co., 64-2 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says :—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock.—FRESH STOCK, Boneless Breakfast Bacon, on cut, at Ans. 12 per lb. Canadian Cream Cheddar Cheese, on cut, at Ans. 12 per lb.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS : Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFE NAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co, Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

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VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pens Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSKA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Re. 1, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aeolians, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrons, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shillings, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pau Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage, English 20 Shillings, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, next to the Government Central Book Depot, a collection of choice plants, which as varieties of palms, dracenas, crotons, lilies, ferns, magnolia, grandeflora and fuscata anthuriums, China pots, fish aquarium, etc, the property of Mr. R. J. IMOWJEE.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Tweeds Tennis Flannels, Woollen Flowered Crepons, Fancy Cotton Shirtings, etc.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned the balance of a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per s.s Calodonia, consisting of black and blue super-venetian and jubilee, coatings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch-tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, white serge woollen suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen crepons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings, etc.

The pieces, which are from 3 to 24 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit purchasers,

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 9th Inst. at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following wines on account of the concerned.—

20	Cases Still Moselle Braunenberger,	
5	„ „ „	pints.
20	„ „ „ Lieferer	
5	„ „ „	pints
20	„ „ „ Traeher	
3	„ „ „	pints.
24	„ Claret St. Julien.	
4	„ Cerons (white wine,)	
5	„ Barsac.	
4	„ Sauterne.	
15	„ Champagne (Rich dry),	
4	„ Burgundy Beaune.	
8	„ Sparkling.	
3	„ Port Vinho Genuine.	
5	„ „ Moscatel.	
12	„ Sherry Vinho Fino,	
16	„ Ale pints.	

Connoisseurs are informed that the above consist of lots of choise wines and a rare chance is afforded them of securing supplies thereof being put up to auction merely with the view of closing accounts.

The above will be put up in small lots to suit buyers.

Samples may be had on payment at The General Agency, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as dining-table, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, revolving writing table, iron bedstead, chest of drawer, dressing and washhand tables, iron safe by Ratner, 4 rope large organ.

1 large size cooking stove by O'Brien Thomas & Co.
1 gram crushing machine.
1 Frena camera, No. 1 size.

By order of the concerned, and on account of the underwriters—

10 boxes George Alfred brandy.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mozbjee Pudumsey.

O. D. B. 762 and 755—2 cases 300 pieces white cotton mulls, ex s.s. Worsley Hall.

O. D. B. 761—1 case 150 pieces white cotton mulls, ex s.s. Asia.

O. D. B. 763 and 766—2 cases 302 pieces white cot on mulls ex s.s. Stanley Hall.

On account of the concerned—

28 rolls	leather belting,	1¾" about 772 lbs	
15 „	„ „	2" about 715	„
2 „	„ „	4" about 192	„

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles.
1 strong built victoria, in good order.
1 „ „ office shigram
1 second hand landau.
1 „ „ brougham.

The property of a gentleman.

1 showy young and fast Hungarian horse going in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF NEW BENTWOOD FURNITURE, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 10th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Sir Cavasjee Jehanghir Readymoney's Mansion, by order of the concerned a large lot of bentwood furniture of various designs, consisting of sofas, light, easy, rocking revolving chairs, marble top round and side tables, toys, crockery ware, real bronze male ornaments, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Edward Building, Merewether Road, Apollo Examaison, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery ware, plateware, lamps, pictures, carpets, Lady's "Swift" bicycle, Gents "Excelsior" bicycle, etc., the property of R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Esq. proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivalla of Poona, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under an Indent re of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1898, all the right, title and interest of the said Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivalla, in the following properties situate at Poona:—

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTIES.

In Poona Division within the limits of the Sub-registrar of Havali the following property :—

1. In Poona Camp, Sholapur Bazar, house No. 178, upper-storied like a bungalow, bounded as follows :—On the east Public Road passing to no th south, on the west house of Trichoan Pilanker, on the north a Public Road passing from Bhawani Peith to Gadapsar and on the south Khadiwasla Canal and all the ground comprised herein from front to back.

GROUND IN NISBAT MALI.

2. Prut Nos. 72, 73, 74, the length of these numbers from north to south being 3550 and its breadth east by west on the south and being 253 feet and on the north on the river side and 355 feet. It is bounded as follow's :—On the east the Road built by the deceased Hormusjee Tadivala as his private property in these numbers and the ground purchased by him from Kashiba Subhaoji Bhagat Mali and the ground of Tukaji Bhoiy, on the west Purbatey and Dholey and Purbatey and Chowgouleys ground, on the North river and on the south Railway compound wall and road, from the land described as above a portion is sold to Ludha Ebrahim length of which is from north to south 515 feet and has compound walls on both the ends, deducting that in the remaining 3035 feet the deceased Hormusjee Sorabji Tadivala has built bungalows Nos. 111, 113, 111 and 115 and the rest of the ground is open ground in various parts. Out of these bunglows the deceased Hormusjee used to live in No. 111 (bungalow) and in the compound of that bungalo w there is a small bungalow and out of this compound in the open ground, on the north-west corner the deceased had given to Kasiba Dugaramji and Kasiba Bhagat Mali to build houses, that ground belonged to the deceased but the building above is theirs and for that the deceased had got agreements written from them.

3. On the east of these numbers on the other side of the road the ground Prut No. 75, Pus. of this Mosi Silkay and Bhori and Kasiba Bhagat had sold to the said deceased ground which is from north to south 2700 feet long and east to west on the south and 92 feet and on the north and 110 feet wide.

4. About the land of Tyabali Bhori it is bounded on the east by the lands of Govinda Kokatu and Mathuratao Ludkat on the west land of the said deceased described above and bungalows on the other and the abovementioned bungalows and road. On the north ground of Tyabali Bhori and the ground purchased by the said deceased from Raghu Ludkat, and on the south Government road, in the ground stated as above are the bungalows Nos. 117-118, built and some ground is open and in which the deceased Hormusjee Sorabjee Tadivala has laid foundation of building a bungalow and the remaining ground at the north and south end are open in which the said deceased used to cultivate and in which a chawl for servants is built which chawl has No. 115.

5. Prut ground, Prut No. 75, out of this ground (which are) situated on the north of this ground the deceased had purchased from Raghu Ludkat ground whose length from north to south is 890 feet and the breadth from east to west is 10 feet and it is bounded on the east by the land of Mathurabe Ludkat, on the west by the land of Tyabali Bori, on the south ground of the said deceased and on the north river. From this man other land that was bought is included in the description of the lands belonging to the abovementioned grounds and bungalows.

6. Prut Bandy No 82, it is bounded on the east by Shunker Pandurang's ground, on the west bungalow of David Sassoon, namely, Jituoy Hall, on the north Dhoby's ground, on the south road passing from east to west. In this ground bungalows Nos. 122 and 123 are built.

7. Prut land Sonar Patty, it is bounded on the east by the land of Hari Ranoji Proklay, purchased by Bhalagir, on the west ground of Shunker Pandurang, on the north Race Course (old), on the south road passing from east to west. Its length from east to west on the south end 68 feet and on the north 59 feet and the length from the north to the south on the east side being 330 feet, and on the west side 366 feet in which bungalow No. 125 is built.

8. Prut No. 85, the ground is bounded on the east, west and south sides by the bungalows of David Sassoon, on the north road a triangular land bounded as above, with upper storey bungalow with a well which is given in charity since a very long time, a Dharmsala.

NISBAT MUNGARI PROPERTY (IN THIS LIMIT.)

9. Land out of the Prut No. 17, bounded on the east by the boundary of Mali (Nisbat), on the west by Prut Bandy No. 16, on the north by Railway wall and on the south road from Bombay Office to Ghorpady, the land as described above being mine, out of this for Railway and Government use for road making ground is taken up which is to be deducted and the remaining ground the deceased had built 28 stalls (stables), a bungalow, a chawl a school, are built and now in in this ground on the south side is a bungalow and the rest of the ground is open, besides this as stated above the rest of the ground is taken up by Government.

10. In Mouze Koodvay gaon, land purchased to build a road leading to the Parel Tower of Silk Prut Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113, and 114, are the lands purchased and in that the Road is built and on the sides of the road there are grounds that is given in charity which is given in charge of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Doctor Hormusjee Jamasji.

In Poona Division of the limits of Sub-registrar of taluka Mavel the following property :—

11. In Mouze Tyabali Taluka Mavel, Zila Poona, in this village on the Railway station, a land was taken from Dagdu Bhagat Sadgir by Mr. Robertson a perpetual lease which has now which is up to Tyabali Ludkat, that land was given by the deceased as a present by Mr. Robert at the time of his departure to England.

For further particulars and purpose of sale application should be made to Messrs. Sandford and Noble, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KOOTARWADY ON THAKORDWAR ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dave Bhailal Tulsiram, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased mortgagor Sokribai, daughter of Vishvanath Yashoba, and widow of Bala Pandoorang, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Gujrati Mortgage, dated the 19th day of April, 1894, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land of Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Seth, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 40 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Kootarwady, on Thakordwar Road, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4911 and Street No. 57—59, and bounded on the east and west by gutters and the houses of Ravishunker Shivshanker and Tahiram Mugatram, on the south by the vacant land of the Fazandar, and on the north by the Thakordwar Road and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,126 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 145, new No. 3885, old Survey No.——and new Survey No. 3173, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 174, Street No. 586, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, aforesaid, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the cart of Balkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manockjee Merwanjee Sett, deceased, and are now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1510, new No. 2497, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 7881, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Dewjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th September, 1901.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
ANGKOR.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpit

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at 1st Coombharwada or Dargria Jao Souza Street 2nd Coombharwada Street, and an cart on the north side of Wazeerallee Public Road, Mahim.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 126 of 1901.

Haji Sulleman Ebrahim and Harun Jan Mahomed...Plaintiffs
vs.
Hawabai and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties on the following days and hours on the premises:—

On SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages or tenement standing thereon, situate on the south side of the 1st Coombharwada or Dargria Jao Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 530 and new No., 1637, and old Survey No. 4136 and new Survey No. 2278, which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the said 1st Coombharwada Street, on the south by sweeper's passage, on the east by the house of Miss Damji, and on the west partly by the house of Memon Jessub Ahmed Lukha and partly by the house of Juggonath Kerobe Rout.

On SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Old Town, 2nd Coombharwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 50, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 33, containing by admeasurement forty-eight square yards and six-tenths of another square yard, fronting towards the west side of the said street and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by 2nd Coombharwada street, on the north by Coombharwada Cross Street, and on the south by the house of Juggonath Cancoji Bhandari.

On SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1901, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with an cart commonly known or called Kasbeen, situate, lying and being on the north side of Wazeerallee Public Road, Mahim, within the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 21, Collector's new No. 3511, new Survey No. 18, Street No. 434, Ward No. 5106, and is bounded on the north and east by a moiety portion of the said cart belonging to Sulleman bin Sheikh Esmail, on the west and south by a public passage called Wazeerallee Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Frampjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF WHITE, COLOURED AND FANCY COTTON, WOOLLEN AND SILK PIECE-GOODS, CUPBOARDS, &c.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver in Suit No. 248 of 1901, Ganpatrai, widow, and another vs. Dharamsi Girdhar Shoo in the name of Sardarji Vassanji, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1901, at 2 p.m., at Shop No. 146-148, New Hanooman Lane, near Kalbadevi, consisting of pieces and remnants of plain, coloured, check, stripe, and fancy cloth, coloured and flowered silk, alpacca, flannel, cassimere, coating cloth, serge, pichhodi, jamdani, white, and coloured nails, gauze chiaki, muslin, Turkey red, embroidered cuttings, gourney, shirts, cuffs, bows, towels, cotton pocket, gurras, coperas, printed and silk bordered dhotias, coloured sarees, moogta, khun cloth, buttons, buttons, borders, cup boards tables, chairs, trappys, kerosine lamps, empty mehta boxes mattresses, cock matting &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MANDVI COLEWADA.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following landed properties in re Dossa Gopal, traded in the name of Heerjee Dossa, an Insolvent, on the following day and hours on the premises respectively:—

LOT No. 1.

On FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mandvi Coleewada, in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue, under Collector's old No. 196, new No. 6635, old Survey No. 76, and new Survey No. 2501, and by the Municipality under Ward No. 1989, and Street Nos. 84, 86, 88, and bounded on the east and north partly by the property of Kooka Laxmon and partly by the property of Sha Meerjee Jeewanjee, on the south by Bhatdarwa Street, and on the west by the property of Dooming Sooka Thanki.

LOT No. 2.

On FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mandvi, Coleewada, in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty five square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 520, new No. 6639, old survey No. 710, and new Survey No. 2304 and by the Municipality under Ward B. No.— and street No. 50, and bounded on the east by Kolewadie Cross Lane, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by Bhimsha Wada Street, and on the south by the property of Dowjee Hurry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th September, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 4-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 second hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab horse 14-3, 8 years old, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut arab pony, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 bay waler colt, 15 hands, 7 years, rides and drives perfectly quiet, very smart in harness.
1 handsome strong dog-cart, suitable for 14 to 15 hands.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HAPPY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD, and also a PIECE OF VACANT LAND suitable for building purposes.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery articles and things belonging thereto and hereinafter referred to :—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,145 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 295, 347, new No. 1877 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2189 and 2185, and street Nos. 237, 239, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road and partly by the property of Rutonjee Bhurjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Rutonjee Dhunjibhai and Coomar Mahomed Kasu, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Rahimtoon Succarun and Abdoolall and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolall and partly by the Falkland Road, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 447 square yards or thereabouts situate at the corner of Falkland Road and Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, suitable for building purposes, and now which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors,

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said mortgagees, or to Messrs. Crigie, Lyrch, and Owen, Attorneys for the Bank, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th September, 1901.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.
New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled Indent Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vitality, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge by E. NORTON, 69 and 70, CHANCERY LANE LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 12,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 4,30,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 3,25,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32ds, average rate 1s 3 97
Minimum rate received, 2 per cent.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 10,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. nil do. Bombay.
Rs. nil do. Madras.

10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d., average rate 1s 3 63.
Minimum rate received full.
Total amount sold during the week 25,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week 35,00,000.
Extra allotments, nil.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£93 7-8 ex. div. —1-16
4 per cent. Rentes.....£102 =
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 1-2 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities... £94 1-2 = — 1-16
Bar Silver in London.....27 =
„ New York.....53 5-8 =
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·21 = — 1-2
„ New York.....4·85 7-8 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England 3 per cent =
„ Short London Bills 2 1-8 „ =
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 „ =

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier. Manchester was quiet. Total sales, 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 14,000 bales. Spot 4 24-32—5-32d Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Dec-Jan.	March-April	June-July
4·36	4·24	4·15	4·14	4·15
—3	—3	— 6	— 6	— 5

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 11,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 2,000 „
Do. to Continent ..... 2,000 „
Mid-Uplands ..... 8 1-2 —1-8
Futures, month of Sept..... 7·07 + 1
Do. do. March..... 7·72 + 2

Repeseed, Brown, 29 1-2 Sept.-Oct. Hamburg Business done, tone firm.

Linseed, 50, April-May, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, Sellers, tone quite.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 4th September :—

Cotton	839	Bales.
Wheat	1,873	cwts.
Linseed	1,726	„
Rapeseed	2,167	„
Gingellyseed	62	„
Poppyseed	904	„
Groundnuts	168	„
Castorseed	2,496	„
Rice	1,466	„
Myrabollams	258	„

BOMBAY, THURSDAY SEPT. 5

EXCHANGE.

With a strong allotment of Council bills our market remains firm, but the Calcutta market being closed we hear of no change in quotations, which are as follows :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. Demand	1s. 4d.
4 months' sight credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do „ „ Francs	193 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is quiet, with little business passing. We opened at 96·14 for cash and settlement and close at 96·13.

FREIGHT.

This market continues steady, and higher rates have again been paid for forward shipment. A small business has been booked at 14s. 9d. for October to Hamburg, and a line is reported to have been placed at 15s. 6d. April-May for open ports. Rubattino Co. is said to have booked a line January to May at 15s, seeds wheat, and 15s. 6d. cotton.

SEEDS

Still remain very quiet, and lower prices have been accepted for some descriptions. In Linseed a small business is passing at Rs. 10-8 to 10-9 for ready and at 8-8 to 8-9 for April-May. Rapeseed is very quiet, with scarcely any enquiry, and prices are nominally unchanged. Poppyseed is quoted 8-13 for ready with nothing doing, while a small business is reported at Rs. 8-2 for April-May. Castorseed is unchanged at about Rs. 34-0.

COTTON.

The market remains quiet, with practically no change in prices for ready cotton. The day's sales are estimated at about 3,000 bales to exporters and mills. The Sutta market is slightly steadier, and prices are about Re. 1 higher than yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 4.

B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this morning.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's ss. D. Baldulno, from Bombay to Genoa, arrived at Naples this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats easier.
Good Bhownuggur 3,17-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 93 7-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 94 1-2
Bar Silver..... 27

OPPORTUNE DENIAL OF A PARTNERSHIP.

At the High Court, Original Side, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe delivered judgment in the suit bought by Mr. George H. Dick, on behalf of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., against Dhunjee Jaitha and another to recover the sum of Rs. 8,903 for iron supplied. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Madhowjee Virjee, represented the defendants.

The suit, it appeared, was brought to recover the value of a quantity of iron sold to the defendants by Messrs. Latham Abercrombie, and Co. The plaintiffs had obtained a decree against the first defendant for Rs. 8,903. After the decree was passed, as stated, against the first defendant, the second defendant put in a written statement in which he denied the partnership. Then the question arose as to whether the judgment passed against the first defendant would enable the plaintiffs to proceed against the second. The court decided that they were entitled to do so, and as a result, the present suit came on; and the plaintiffs had to prove that the second defandant was a partner of the first. Mr. Justice Crowe on a lengthy review of the whole of the evidence, came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had failed to prove that the second defendant was in fact a partner of the first, or that he had ever held himself out to be such to the plaintiffs. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Shocp, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores Beware of local substitutes, all are inferio Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 46m. Sun sets 6h. 11m,. High water, 5-13m., 4-51a. Low water, 11-27m. 11-33a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with the English Mails of the 23rd August, due to arrive at 7 a. m.
Bank Holiday.
B. V. R. Cycling Club dance, Town Hall.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana (return.)

THEFT AT THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—Wasudew Luximon, a clerk in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, has reported to the Police the theft of six currency notes for Rs. 10 each from his office desk. The money belonged to him.

A CAMBRIDGE B. A.—Mr. Cowasjee Jahanghir, son of Sir J. Cowasjee Jehanghir, who had gone to England to prosecute his studies, returned yesterday by the s.s. Egypt. His remained at Cambridge for nearly four years, when he obtained his B.A. degree.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.—In the case reported under this head yesterday, and heard at the Mazagon Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Bar-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal appeared for the complainant.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August, 1901, was 7,355; the daily average being 253. New admissions 1,009. Parsees, 740, Hindoos, 4,181, Mahomedans, 2,423, Christians 311·31 children were vaccinated this month.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles per extra s. s. Nowshera will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday the 7th instant.—Mails for Ceylon the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

A LUNATIC'S LEAP.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Chinna Butcher Street, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Manadoo Appa, a Hindu shoe-maker, aged forty years, who lived with his brother on the second storey of a house in the above locality. The deceased had been subject to fits of insanity, which came at intervals of two months, during which time he used to become violent and had to be watched. On Wednesday afternoon, whilst in a fit of insanity, Mahadoo jumped out of a window and fell into the sweeper's gully, from a height of about thirty feet. He sustained serious internal injuries from the effects of which he died in half an hour. The jury returned a verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts.

INSUFFICIENT LIGHT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner held an inquiry at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Morgue, regarding the death of Moses Elias Olia Abdulla, a boy aged fourteen. The deceased was a mendicant. A few days ago he complained of pain in his stomach for which he was treated with native remedies. He became worse and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Wednesday. The Coroner's Surgeon, who held an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that death was due to inflammation of the brain and its membranes. The jury returned a verdict accordingly and added a rider to the verdict that they were of opinion that the proper authorities should be informed with a view of having the mortuary sufficiently lit for the perfect holding of "post mortem" examinations after daylight.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same common jury.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

Janmahomed Haji Cassum, a Mahomedan, was charged with kidnapping Babubai, a Rajput girl, a minor under the age of sixteen, from the lawful guardianship of her aunt Bachoobai at Mahim on the 17th July last. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Dawar, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, defended the accused.

During the morning witnesses were examined to prove that the girl was seen in the company of the accused at the Mahim Railway Station and at his house at Nakoda Mnolla.

The accused, in answer to the court, stated that the girl came to his house of her own accord. It was at her request that he had taken her to the mosque, she having expressed a wish to become a Mahomedan. He denied having promised her bungalows and ornaments. He had said nothing to the girl to induce her to come to his house. He said the charge was a false one.

Mr. Davar then reviewed the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution. He afterwards called Mr. Premchand Roychand as a witness for the defence, and also called other persons, the latter with a view to show that they had seen the girl come to the accused's house alone.

The sessions were then adjourned to Saturday morning.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BROWNING.

A LARGE number of European and native ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening at the Wilson College to hear one of the lectures of the series arranged this season in connection with the Wilson College Literary Society. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was called to the chair, and called upon the Rev. N. MacNicol, the lecturer, to commence his address on Robert Browning. At the time when the poet came into fame, Shelley and Byron had beaten, their musicbout; and Wordsworth had spent his best energies,—leaving thus the glory of the poetic firmament to Tennyson and Browning. They were like Castor and Pollux twin constellations and exercised the highest influence on our literature at the time; and within three years they were laid in their last resting place one after the other. They were, said the lecturer, fellow soldiers in the war for the liberation of humanity. Tennyson's verse was a common possession, and was classical and enduring. If vigour and variety were the features of Browning's poetry, melody was Tennyson's. It was true that to understand Browning there was some difficulty felt even by intelligent persons. In his poetry were to be found the noblest thoughts and awakening sentiments in the whole range of literature. The lecturer then spoke of Browning's education, his tour on the Continent, his marriage with Elizabeth Barret, the poetess, etc. The proceedings closed with votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

In the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana on the latter's ground to-day the following team will represent the Bombay Gymkhana :—

Mr. H. Cheetham.	Mr. A. R. Burney.
Mr. E. L. Sale.	Mr. C. E. Durnford.
Mr. S. N. Powell.	Mr. S. M. McCausland.
Mr. P. J. Mead.	Mr. F. J. Clark.
Mr. L. E. S. Ward.	Mr. T. S. Milne.
Mr. J. T. Weatherby.	

Play will commence at 11 a.m. The follwing team will represent the second eleven of the Gymkhana against the Cathedral High School on the Gymkhana ground at 11 a.m. :—

Mr. C. L. Burns.	Lt. Washington.
Mr. W. P. Peebey.	Mr. F. J. Marshall.
Mr. T. L. Roberts.	Mr. P. J. Arnot.
Mr. D. B. Binning.	Mr. R. F. G. Scott.
Lt. Livingstone.	Mr. V. Bromley.
Lt. Hamilton.	

THE POONA PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

The following team will represent the Parsees in the cricket match against the Presidency XI, at Poona on the 12th 13th and 14th instant. The team will leave Bombay for Poona by the 2 p.m. train on Wednesday, the 11th idem :—

Messrs. M. E. Pavari (Captain), D. D. Kanga, B. D. Garrat, D. O. Daruvala, H. D. Kanga; R. P. Meherhomji, K. M. Mistry, B. M. Billimoria, A. H. Mehta, K. K. Kharas and N. C. Bapasola.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

BOGUS BEGGING LETTERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged S. Mathews and Arthur Benjamin Lazarus with attempting to cheat and using a forged document and thereby trying fradulently to obtain a sum of money, in the way of subscription from Major J. P. Barry, I. M. S. Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum Inspector Sullivan, in laying the case befor the court said the accused No. 2 had write a note which was signed in the name of Rev. W. H. Stephens, stating that the wife of th accused No. 1 had died of consumption and that h wanted money for the funeral ceremony, and tha generous people should help him. The note with the signature of Rev. W. Stephens was taken by the accused No. 2 to Major Barry, who suspected the signature to be a false one. Major Barry sent a chit to Rev. W. Stephens who denied knowledge of having written any such note. After this the accused were arrested on a charge of cheating under section 420. After further inquiry, it was found that the wife of the accused No. 1 was not dead and that the note was written with a forged signature to get a sum of money in the way of subscription.

Major Barry in his evidence said that there was too much vagary by means of bogus letters going on and in the interests of the public he got the accused arrested. The accused No. 2 had been to see the witness at Colaba and handed him the note and urged him to pay something to meet the funeral expenses. The witness on reading the note became suspicious of the genuiness of the signature and he wrote to Rev. W. Stephens asking him if he had written the note. Rev. Mr. Stephens said he had no knowledge of the note. The accused were then subsequentlly arrested.

Rev. W. H. Stephens, of the Methodist Episcopalian Church, Grant Road, in his evidence, said the note in question was not written by him and the signature it bore was not his. He could not say whether the accused could read or write. The accused often came to him for assistance which was many times given them.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Against the accused No. 2 there was another case of cheating in respect of documents. Mr. H. E. Harrington, an Assistant in Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s deposed to having given a rupee as subscription to a poen sent to him by the accused No. 2. In consequence of information received from both the accused a third man, J. Jacob alias Jefferson, was arrested with account books in his possession, one of which related to a bogus Victoria Memorial Fountain Fund.

The accused was remanded.

PRESENTATIONS TO MILL MANAGERS.

A GATHERING of the employes of the Jam Manufacturing Company, Parel, was held on Wednesday for the purpose of presenting an addres and gifts of a chronograph watch, a gold chain a sandalwood work box, and a silver casket, containing the address of the Jam Manufacturing Company to Mr. J. Tweedale, Manager of the Mills, who is going to Ahmedabad. The owners of the Mill and several gentlemen, both European and native, were present on the occasion. Mr. Kalianjee, one of the partners of the Mills presided. The address was read by Mr. N. N. Katrack, the weaving master. Speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. J. H. Dunkerley, representative of Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley, the well known machinery makers, Mr. W. A. Gowthorn of the Kohinoor Mills and Mr. K. M. Mehta engineer of the Mill, while Mr. Savakram J. Pathak, Mill Secretary, interpreted the speeches to the Mill hands in the vernacular. Mr. Tweedale gave a suitable reply thanking all for the honour done to him. Garlands and bouquets were distributed to all and the gathering dispersed after giving the usual thanks to the chairman and guests.

A large number of the employes, clerks, and assistants of the Amritsar Cotton Mills assembled on Sunday morning in the Mill premises to bid farewell and to present a valedictory address to Mr. Fakirji E Bharucha, L.M.E., Manager and Engineer of the Mill on the eve of his proceeding to Lahore to take up a better appointment in the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills as Manager and Engineer.

Mr. C. W. Davison, the agent of the Mill and merchant of Amritsar was in the chair, and presented the address which was artistically printed on satin. Also a large silver jug, and two costly gold rings, to Mr. Fakirji on behalf of the employe's and spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Fakirji's successful career as a Mill Manager and Engineer.

Mr. Fakirji in a neat speech thanked the staff for the zealous manner in which they helped him and added that it was their hearty co-operation which had enabled him to carry out the double duties of Mill Manager and Engineer to the entire satisfaction of the Agent and the Directors of the Mill. He also stated that the Company and the shareholders were thankful to Mr. Davison the agent for his coming forward and taking up the agency of the Mill at a time when it was in great difficulty, with the result that the mill made a profit of Rs. 36,000 in the last six months which is nearly 20 per cent on the paid up capital.

After the ceremony was over the President, as well as Mr. Fakirji, were garlanded and photographed with the whole staff, and after passing a vote of thanks to the president the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Fakirji with his family was then followed to the Railway Station by about 200 workmen, headed by a band and banners.

CRICKET

B. B. & C. I. RY. Vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A match was played between the above Railway teams on Wednesday last on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, and resulted in an easy victory for the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The following are the scores :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

F J Clark, c Radcliffe, b Patel	8
J Stevens, c Radcliffe, b Patel	3
J P Redmond, c Colabawalla, b Patel	0
A C Rumbold, b Bhanda	0
W H Scott, b Bhanda	6
W George, c Patel, b Bhanda	3
F P Dracott, c Smith, b Patel	4
A Milne, b Bhanda	4
S H Sharp, c Patel	1
C H Lillywhite, c Smith, b Patel	2
J Redmond, not out	0
Total	31

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A L Smith, st Lillywhite, b Clark	7
C M Patel, run out	30
W P Pechey, b Clark	0
F P Colabawalla, c Redmond, b Clark	50
G H B Radcliffe, b Milne	5
W Walcott, c Scott, b Milne	0
F Bhanda, c and b Milne	2
N B Medley, c Sharp, b Milne	4
W E Snipp, c Milne	4
A H Irvine, not out	0
Col H D Oliver, did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total for 9 wkts.	111

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

A MATCH was played under the title Civil vs. Military, on the Nagpur Gymkhana ground on the 31st August. The Military won by six wickets, Lieutenant Walker making 101, not out. Scores :—

CIVIL.

Danks, c Parry-Crook, b Goring Jones	1
Fagan, b Dunbar	53
Stanyon, b Parry-Crook	10
Latham, b Oldfield	11
May, c Goring Jones, b Dunbar	13
Blunt, c Substitute, b Dunbar	2
Ley, c Goring Jones, b Oldfield	6
Playfair, b Dunbar	0
Craddock, b Dunbar	7
Harriott, not out	0
Austin, c and b Oldfield	0
Extras	8
Total	116

MILITARY.

Oldfield, c Latham, b Fagan	34
Edes, c Latham, b Fagan	27
Parry-Crook, b Harriott	80
Walker, not out	101
Dunbar, b Fagan	1
Capt Low G Murray, not out	3
Stewart, Major Thomas, Goring Jones, Newbold, Oldham	Did not bat.
Extras	12
Total	258

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvey and eruptions which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from very morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

First general memorandum on the sesamum (til or jinjili) crop of the season 1901 :—

Sowings were still in progress everywhere when the reports were made, and these preliminary estimates furnish a very imperfect indication of the area which will be finally sown and the dimensions of the crop. As far as they go, it appears that although in consequence of the lateарrival of the monsoon, the area sown in some provinces was smaller than the average, the condition of the crop almost everywhere leaves little or nothing to be desired. The only exception indeed is to be found in a few localities in Bombay. The rains having been on the whole very favourable since the date of the reports both for further sowings and for the growth of the crop, the conditions at present point to a very good yield on an area which will be at least equa to the average.

The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs: In Bombay the rains were delayed in Gujarat and sowings have not yet begun in some places. The young crops are reported to be good, except in a few localities where they have been injured by caterpillars. In the Deccan timely rain in Khandesh led to the sowing of an area fifty per cent larger than the average, and the young crops are fair to good. Elsewhere in the Deccan the area, sown has been restricted by the dofioiency of rain but the crop is generally in fair condition. In the Karnatak the crop is doing well in the western districts where the rain has been seasonable. In the eastern area of Karnatak, however, the area sown has been restricted and the crop injured by scanty rain. In the Konkan, where sowings continne in some places the area sown is quite up to the average, and the condition of the, crop fair to good. In Sind also sowings are still in progress in some places. The crop is in good to fair condition.

In Madras the area sown, 221,400 acres, is about one-third less than the average; the deficiency being very marked in the Carnatic and Central districts, owing to the deficiency of rain. The crop in the Circars and Deccan districts is reported to be in good or satisfactory condition; in the South fair to good but in the Carnatic and Central districts it has not done well.

In Berar the area sown is estimated at 108,000 acres, which is 42 per cent in excess of the average. With a favourable rainfall the crop is in good condition, promising a normal yield.

In the Central Provinces, owing to the lateness of the monsson, the sowings commenced much later than usual and are still in progress. The area will, it is believed, exceed the area sown last yeer, when it was more than double the normal. Early sowings sufferad in a few districts owing to the dry weather in the first half of July, but the recent rains have done much good, and present prospects are very satisfactory. The sowing of the cold-weather crop has not yet commenced.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rains began late, but were sufficient for the crop when they came. Good rain has since favoured the growth of the crop which is now flourishing.

In the Panjab the area sown is estimated to be 171,300 acres. This is about 22 per cent smaller than the area sown last year, the decline, which is confined to the nuirrigated area, being due to the lateness of the rains. But sowings of this crop continue to the end of August, and it is too early to say whether the crop will be greater or less than that of last year. If the monsoon rains are sufficient and cease early enough to let the soil dry and permit sowings the crop is sown largely; otherwise cold-weather crops will be sown. The crop is in excellent condition.

SUGARCANE.

First general memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the season 1901 :—

On the whole the area sown in the three great cane-growing provinces is about equal to the average, and the propects doint to a good yield.

The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs:

In Bengal the rain in the early part of the monsoon was not as favourable to the crop as might have been desired, the area sown, which is estimated at 867,000 acres, was smaller than what is estimated to be the normal area (899,000 acres), though slightly in excess of the area sown last year. The improvement in the character of the monsoon after the end of June brought about a corresponding improvement in the prospects of the cane crop which will probably give a normal yield.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area under sugarcane will not be accurately known until December, but from the reports received it appears that it is likely to exceed the normal owing to the restricted cultivation of indigo, to favourable weather for sowing, and to better prices. The crop germinated freely and the supply of water was generally sufficient except in a few districts where it was deficient, and the growth of the plant was retarded. Injury from hot winds, insects, and the late arrival of the monsoon, is reported from some districts; but the injury done was serious only in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, where the crop was attacked by grass-hoppers. In the R

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year 1900-1901.

Price per Copy Rs. 6-4-0.

(Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce.

Bombay, 6th September, 1901.

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UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...		1,000
1 Do.	... ...		500
1 Do.	... ...		250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	... ...	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	... ...	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	... ...	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	... ...	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	... ...	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	... ...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly requires rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing satisfactorily. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Broach.—Bright, no sing of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety in western districts.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well. Sufficient rain in eastern districts. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplanade		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs
Previously registered	86	10	81	52	85	08	73	58
Tuesday 5th September ...	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	03
Total	86	10	81	80	85	08	73	61
Total fall to Sept. 5, 1900	65	74	39	31	67	45	51	25
Total fall to Sept. 5, 1899	29	51	39	40	37	22	34	41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 5th September	0	10

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes are small, and the baric gradients are steep in the north and moderate in the south.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Ratnagiri and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 5° in excess at Sirsa, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are important, and the sky though more or less cloudy in several places shows a tendency to clearing in the north.

There has been general rain along the coast from Mangalore to Bombay, and a few scattered showers elsewhere, the only station that recorded rain over an inch being Allahabad.

The monsoon gradient is extremely weak on the Malabar Coast, while to the north of Kathiawar up to Bombay it is much less than normal. Hence except along the coast from Mangalore to Bombay no general rain beyond a few scattered showers is to be expected. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Raipur.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	8	10	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	11	4	16
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	7	27
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	17
Total.....	35	26	122
Total plague deaths to date	37,811	31,978	
Same date last year ...	18	7	118

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander M S Mrs	Goiring R	Pryer Mrs
Amar A I	Hollander I Mrs	Rillo S Miss
Aronson Lazar	Jones P Mrs	Robertson Maggie Mrs
Artin H R	Kozer Ameli Miss	Rogers A L
Basch G	Ledder E Mrs	Rynd B Mrs
Bedmelich E	Masadoe D	Sekaly A
Braidwood J Mrs	Mercurio A	Shakespear W Mrs
Brebele Gillet Miss	Minzer L	Sheekey T Mrs
Bump S Miss	Moncontier Mrs	Siang R Mrs
Burjorjee R Mrs	Morgenstern M	Taylor N Mrs
Colombo Ginsepoe	Norman Feilze Mrs	Trivedi J R
Driessen P A De	Notton R Mrs	Viveros N
Florica M S Miss	Olsen Annie Mrs	Warner E Mrs
Giovanni R	Oussatinsky A K	Zacariadis A
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—August 29, at Almora, N-W P, the wife of Lieut G Kendall Channer, 3rd Gurkhas, of a son.

GARDINER—September 1, at Calcutta, the wife of E R Gardiner, of a son.

MARSH—August 30, at Madras, the wife of Ralph Marsh, Assistant Engineer, Madras Railway, of a son.

RAYMOND—August 25, at Kailana, the wife of Captain H E Raymond, the Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

SCHMIDT—September 1, at Cannanore, the wife of Chas S Schmidt, Assistant Engineer, Malabar District Board, of a son.

TURNER—August 21, at Waymyo, Burma, the wife of Capt M N Turner, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Adjutant, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WATERLOW—ROBINSON—August 27, at St Paul's Church, Asansol, by the Rev Mr Maconochie, Wilde Theodore, eldest son of the late Willie Theodore Waterlow, E I R, to Mabel Sophia (Mats), eldest daughter of W J Robinson, E I R, and grand-daughter of the late John Robinson, Dromore, County Antrim, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BOWELL—September 1, at Pallaveram, Charles Bowell, Pensioned Sergt, R A, and late of the D P W, aged 75 years, 2 months and 21 days.

TAYLOR—August 18, at Nellore, of Bright's disease, William Roy Taylor, School Master, Baptist Mission, aged 44 years, 3 months and 18 days.

KEMP'S LIST.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NEW COLONIES.

FOR the enlightenment of those who glibly discuss the settlement of the new colonies as though the work were to be accomplished by a stroke of the pen, Mr. J. B. Firth recounts the story of the Albany Settlement. It had been forgotten by many; never heard of by others; but it is necessary that its lessons should not be lost sight of in the rearrangement of things in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Many schemes have been set afoot to provide the necessary white agricultural element in South Africa, one of the most favoured, according to Mr. Colquhoun, who briefly reviews them in his "Renascence of South Africa," being that of soldier settlers to be assisted by the State, and entirely supported for the first few years, while engaged in irrigation, building and so forth. A strong point in favour of this scheme is that it would provide both for the Military defence and the agricultural development of the country. But, as Mr. Colquhoun remarks, it is not so easy to beat a sword into a plough-share as it sounds, and too often the result is that both are spoilt. This was the lesson taught by the Albany Settlement, north of Cape Colony, of eighty years ago. Parties of settlers were sent out, but successive years of blight, floods and other misfortunes led to the necessity of organising an elaborate system of relief for them. Many of the settlers went to the towns and found employment; others went home, and the only ultimate good was perhaps that a certain leaven of British blood remained in that part among the Dutch. Mr. Firth, who writes to the "Fortnightly," shows that the tendency has always been for British settlers in South Africa to leave their holdings and make their way to the towns and diggings, leaving the pursuit of agriculture almost wholly to the Dutch. This explains the fact that the country districts are overwhelmingly Boer in sympathy and so have added greatly to the enormous difficulties experienced by the military authorities. It is, therefore, exceedingly desirable that the British Government shall find means of substituting a majority of British settlers for that of the Boers in order to secure lasting peace to the country and produce the welfare of the people. In order to study the subject on the spot a special commission, with Mr. Arnold-Forster as chairman, was sent out to South Africa a year ago and it has reported strongly in favour of this State-aided system of settlement.

Mr. Firth's acquaintance with the country leads him to the conviction that the great need of the moment is to introduce an English speaking population into the country districts to serve the purpose achieved by the Roman Colonia or the plantations in Ulster, to act as a bulwark to British influence in regions, which are now more or less actively hostile to British ideas, and the development of British civilisation. But he would have them avoid the mistakes of Albany. When that settlement was first taken in hand, the Cape Colony had been a British possession for thirteen years, but very few British settlers had been attracted there and the white population, except in Cape Town and the garrison towns, was almost exclusively Dutch. They attempted to rise and the Albany scheme was the outcome. Five thousand settlers were invited and ninety-thousand applicants sent in their names. The men chosen were not the most desirable. Instead of being practical farmers they were half-pay officers, whose services had been dispensed with on the termination of the Napoleonic Wars, impoverished country gentlemen and younger sons. With them paupers were sent out in batches by their parishes, artisans from the towns, who had thrown out of work and the thriftless, discontented and idle, who were allured by the hope of giving a livelihood with the least possible exertion. There was a sprinkling of farmers and these pooled their capital and chose a leader. Taken together they were an entirely undesireable lot. Said Thomas Pringle, one time editor of "Blackwood," who went out with them: "I should say that probably about a third part were persons of real respectability of character and possessed of some wordly substance, but that the remaining two-thirds were for the most part composed of individuals of a very unpromising description, persons who had hung loose upon society—low in morals or desperate in circumstances. Enterprise many of these doubtless possessed in an eminent degree; but too many appeared to be idle, insolent and drunken and maliciously diposed towards their masters and superiors." Nothing but disaster could fall upon so ill-assorted a lot of men. They have never settled anywhere in their lives, nor ever did. As Mr. Firth puts it, the authorities mistook the capacity and character of the soil and the majority of emigrants were drawn from a class ill adapted to the occupation of a new country. All the same the eastern part of Cape Colony is preponderatingly British and loyal, thanks to the Albany settlement, so it was not without its redeeming feature.

Insufficient attention seems to have been paid to the record of Albany settlement by the Commission, and Mr. Firth is anxious that while there is yet time Government may study its lessons. To their consideration may also be commended the experiment tried on similar lines in Rhodesia. That too was a failure, although the pioneers and mounted police of the Chartered Company were given farms and induced to settle on land which they had known for years. The Commission, on whose report the settlement of the new colonies will be planned, are of opinion that there is a considerable amount of suitable land for settlement, that other tracts may be bought at a reasonable price, either by voluntary arrangement or by compulsory purchase, and that without the formation of purely military settlements, all settlers who are assisted by Government grants should be liable to certain specified military obligation. Mr. Firth endeavours to persuade us that provided only that the applicants are drawn from the right sources and that they are intelligently as well as generously assisted, the investment is one which would pay the Government a thousand-fold. Government realises how much larger is the task now before it than those of former days and has practically committed itself to afford generous assistance. But the question of selection is one of enormous difficulty. Indeed Mr. Colquhoun pronounces it insuperable, and urges as the true method a scheme to induce men to colonise, not by bribes or subsidies, but by making it worth their while to go freely, by improving the conditions of life, opening communications, cutting down tariffs and by the introduction of irrigation. Under existing conditions the farms are too large. Irrigation would enable Government to reduce their size from six thousand acres to fifteen, sufficient to afford a living, and railways would link the farms together to the townships and make their transport of goods cheap and easy. There is much to be said in favour of Mr. Colquhoun's contentions and the best interests of the new colonies demand that they shall be fully considered, lest the experience of the Albany settlement be repeated on the Orange River and the Vaal.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURE.

ACCORDING to the Melbourne papers to hand by last mail the House of Representatives was the scene of a stormy debate over the question of salaries paid to officers of the Commonwealth compared with salaries connected with similar positions under the States. Mr. Fuller (N.S.W.), in moving the adjournment of the House to discuss the question, remarked "one of the greatest disadvantages that the States had suffered from was an over-paid public service. In New South Wales—and he thought the remark applied more or less to all the States—they had an over-paid public service which was a great drag on the tax-payers; and a great many members came into the House with the full intention of preventing the same state of things in the Commonwealth service. His own opinion with regard to the comparison made between the Commonwealth and State salaries for similar positions was that it was an unfair comparison. As a proof of this he took the first name, that of the Secretary for the Department of External Affairs who besides a salary of £800 a year had an allowance of £2-2s. a week. They had been told when Parliament was elected that the Commonwealth was to be run upon economical lines, and that it was not to be a case of spoils to the victors, as had been mentioned recently; but it seemed that instead of improving upon the State expenditure Ministers were going one better, and, in addition to giving large salaries, were giving allowances. They had been told that when they had Federation they would have a higher and purer atmosphere. He hoped that the outcome of this discussion would be that they would have a higher and purer atmosphere in connection with the Government of the Commonwealth. Mr. J. Cook (N. S. W.), who in supporting Mr. Fuller had a hot exchange of words with the Prime Minister and the speaker, and was ruled out of order, remarked that he certainly would withdraw, but in his speech the Prime Minister had made a savage attack on the Opposition, and it was strange that he (Mr. Cook) should be called to order and the right hon'ble gentleman not. He protested against the Prime Minister's attitude, which had been one of magnificent shuffle, unworthy of a man who had to preside over the destinies of the people of Australia.

Mr. Fuller, the New South Wales Member, who is reputed to be a temperate and vigorous speaker, was alarmed at the trend of the public expenditure, and was exacting in urging that the salaries of a State service which "had overburdened and been a drag upon the tax-payers" were no guide for Ministers engaged in establishing a new service, free from its barnacles and its mildewed traditions. Once he came into slight collision with the Prime Minister. He desired to know whether Ministers drew allowances like their officers. "I will reply when you finish," exclaimed Mr. Barton, tartly. "I have had enough of this sort of nonsense." The irreconcilable member for Parramatta (Mr. Cook) lost no opportunity of imitating his more successful political enemies. In a waspish spirit he proceeded, says a Melbourne contemporary, to vent his long-treasured spleen against the Prime Minister, and to draw from the ancient political history of New South Wales an added venom. Mr. Cook was a member of Mr. Reid's Ministry, and in the light of that circumstance his references to concealed expenditure struck the House as being distinctly humourous. "Why," said Sir M. D. M'Eacharn, "you are charging the Government with exactly what your own Ministry did." "Yes," frankly rejoined Mr. Cook, "and we paid the penalty for what we did. I tell you frankly we deserved it." As these admissions clearly indicate, the hon'ble member's speech was more personal than effective. Expressed concern for the public welfare, in one case at least, was evidently subordinated to political animosity.

THE KAISER AND PRINCE CHUN.

THE German Emperor's edict ought to have deeply impressed the Chinese Envoy Prince Chun, and, indeed, that astute statesman should have been completely overwhelmed by the warmth of his reception. The picture of the stern Kaiser seated on the Throne delivering platitudes on the recent short-comings of the Chinese Government should have filled him with awe, and he will doubtless carry back to China with him vivid memories of that very hot half-hour. Had Europe been particularly desirous of showing the Chinese Envoy something of the regal magnificence of her courts with a view to deeply impressing him, perhaps no better selection than the German Court could have been made. But Prince Chun's penance at the German Court on behalf of the Chinese Emperor was mostly make-believe. He refused to appear contrite or to kow-tow to a foreign emperor as he would to his own. His procedure is but on a par with that of the Plenipotentaries whose half-heartedness so long stood in the way of peace negotiations at Peking. It is almost a matter for surprise that recognising the insincerity of the envoy the German Emperor did not refuse to see him at all. His refusal could scarcely have been accounted discourteous. But we are glad to find from the later message that the ceremony at the German Court, apart from the Emperor's speech, was essentially in accordance with the true spirit of things.

THE second-class cruiser Fox, which has just returned to Portsmouth after having taken part in the Naval Manœuvres, is to be commissioned by Captain Frederick S Pelham on the 10th instant for the purpose of relieving the Marathon in the East Indies. The change will, at all events, provide a much better and more modern cruiser for this station. The Fox, which was built in 1893 at Portsmouth Dockyard, is a vessel of 4,360 tons displacement, having a full speed at her natural draught horse-power of 7,000, or 18 knots, and at her forced draught horse-power of 9,000, or 19·5 knots per hour. For armament she has two 6-inch guns, eight 4·7-inch guns, eight 6-pounders, one 3-pounder, one field gun, and four machine-guns; and carries twelve 18-inch torpedoes. Her complement is 318 officers and men. The Marathon is a third-class cruiser, built at Fairfield in 1888, and has a displacement of 2,950 tons, a full speed at her natural draught horse-power of 5,500, or 16·3 knots, and at her forced draught horse-power of 9,000, or 19 knots per hour. At the time the Marathon was built the boiler scantlings were much lighter than in the case of the Fox, so that the higher speed of the Marathon has not been attained. Her armament consists of six 6-inch semi-obsolete guns, nine 6-pounders, one 3-pounder, one boat gun, and three Nordenfeldts, while she carries only eight 14-inch torpedoes, and has a complement of 216 officers and men. It will be seen that the East Indies Squadron will be strengthened by the substitution of the Fox for the Marathon. The latter vessel has already done several commissions on the East Indies Station, while the Fox has done a commission on the Cape Station. The Fox's complement is 102 more men than that of H. M. S. Marathon. The new cruiser is a sister ship to the Bonaventure.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo left Suez at 4 a. m. yesterday.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a. m. yesterday.

The Corporation yesterday considered a proposal to appoint an additional assistant for the Chief Accountant for a period of two years at Rs. 300 per mensem. After a lengthy discussion however the matter was again referred to a committe.

IN future the manufacture of the outer cloth of all service tents will be of khaki.

DURING the week ending on the 31st August 15 plague cases and four deaths were reported at Karachi.

ENQUIRY has been made of the War Office as to whether the regiments remaining in China garrisons may have their bands sent out to them.

IN future the 15th Hussars will be mounted exclusively on Arabs and Persians instead of on Countrybreds and Australians, as heretofore.

RUPEES 270 is sanctioned for each of the 41st, 46th 47th, 48th and 49th Native Infantry Regiments for the purchase of complete sets of gymnastic equipment.

THE services of Captain Atkinson, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

THE normal strength of the British garrison of Khan Spur and Ghora Daaka has been fixed at 850 men and 40 families, and 250 men and 20 families, respectively.

A TELEGRAM from Cowes states that burglars succeeded in breaking into Alexandra Cottage, the residence of Lady Gerard, and got safely away with jewels belonging to her ladyship valued at from one to two thousand pounds.

THE Committee of the Indian Tea Association have appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Brown and R. Magor, to examine and report upon Mr. Cotton's Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for the year 1900.

ALL officers attached to the Army Remount Department will receive in future the same rates of travelling and detention allowances as are now admissible to permanent officers of the Department when sent to out-stations on purchasing duty.

THE estimated area under cotton in Burma is reported to be 124,748 acres as compared with 141,666 acres last year. The decrease is mainly in Meiktila, where the rainfall is reported insufficient, and the cotton plants are dried up in parts. In other districts the prospects are fair.

THE City Magistrate of Lahore has acquitted the accused in the case of theft of a buffalo brought by Mr. Coreson, Stationmaster, Lala Musa Station, against Makhni, a police constable; and the Sansi chowkidar, Nawab, has been bound over under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, in the sum of Rs. 100 as a habitual protector of thieves.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 3 was 959, giving a death-rate of 61·11 per annum per thousand as against 74·98 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·30 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 122 died from fevers; 245 plague; 1, measles; 17, cholera; 112, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 107, affections of the respiratory organs; 57, diarrhœa; 31, dysentery; 53, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 47; Brahmin, 38; Lingaet 1; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 475; Hindu low caste, 147; Musalman, 182; Parsee, 25; Jew 3; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Negro-African 2; other unknown castes 2. The total number of births was 274 as against 194 the corresponding period of last year, and 247 the average over the past five years.

IN the case of defamation brought by Pandit Gopi Nath against Lala Munshi Ram and others, the City Magistrate of Lahore has acquited the accused and justified their action under the exception to Section 500, Indian Penal Code. After dealing with the evidence, the Magistrate concludes:—"I find that Pandit Gopi Nath is an impostor, who has persistantly played on the Hindu public for the sake of his own aggrandisement. His every public act seems to have been induced by a desire for self-advertisement. He never lost an opportunity for collecting paisa, as is shown by his direct appeals for gifts on many occasions, his obtaining money from native princes, and the price paid him for his Hardwar agitation. The public has a notoriously short memory, and it is, I think, for the public good that the public character of such a man as Gopi Nath should be occasionally laid bare." The decision was received with cheers by a large crowd of Arya Samajists who had assembled in the vicinity of the Court.

IN THE LAND OF JADE AND RUBIES.

CAPTAIN W. S. EARDLEY HOWARD'S NARRATION.

CAPTAIN HOWARD, of the 29th Punjab Infantry, has a profusely illustrated article in the "Wide World" Magazine. In this article our contemporary announces that "An officer of the Indian Army gives first-hand information respecting a region about which very little is known—the hilly tracts of the North-Eastern Frontier of India, North of Upper Burma—the narrative being illustrated with photographs by the author," who writes:—

The hilly tracts of our North-Eastern Frontier, north of Upper Burma, are inhabited by a savage race of people called Kachins. Although some years have elapsed since we reduced these people to subjection, they, nevertheless, when opportunity offers, still continue to give trouble, and sometimes necessitate the dispatch of a punitive expedition into their country to restore order. The cause of their misbehaviour may be attributed to the heavy rains to which the country is subjected, and to the excessive and rapid growth of their forests, which obliterate and render unserviceable the roads so requisite for the control and administration of this wild region.

Taken *en masse*, the Kachins are a kind-hearted, hospitable, and excitable people, fond of feasting and dancing—like most savages—and pleasant and generous as companions. They dwell in long, wooden, thatched buildings, of which the interior is divided off by bamboo matting, to suit the requirements of the family and its slaves. By the way, slaves among the Kachins are kindly treated, and considered, in many instances, members of the family. One portion of the house is always reserved as a guest-chamber, and food is often stored ready cooked for chance visitors. The main entrance to the house has generally a large veranda, the supports of which are carved and decorated with the skulls and horns of animals.

Great difficulty is experienced in preserving cattle from the depredations of tigers and leopards, which are very numerous in the Kachin Hills, in spite of the large numbers that are trapped and killed annually. It is not uncommon, therefore, for a family to secure their cattle, swine, and poultry under the raised platforms of their houses. The ladies of the household weave, prepare the meals, and fetch wood, water, ect., while the men occupy themselves in building or making clearings on the hillsides or valleys, which they call "taungyas"; in these they grow their crops.

A good many of the natives also work as labourers in the jade and ruby mines, or scatter themselves in the forests in order to look after their rubber trees. During the cold weather they construct huge dams and weirs, and so collect large quantities of fish from their rivers.

The members of a village seldom cultivate more cereals than are requisite for their own consumption, but barter among themselves in guns, cloth, gongs, slaves, etc.—although they are rapidly acquiring an appreciation of our coinage and methods of trade.

The Kachins in their belief appear very superstitious. Everything beneficial or injurious that bears any relation to the people, bodily or spiritually, is supposed to be due to the influence or direct agency of a special "nat" or spirit. These spirits have the power, through certain priests who profess to know their language, of being able to communicate their wishes; and it is an established custom to propitiate and offer sacrifices to those spirits who dominate evil causes. The good spirits are permitted to take care of themselves.

Evil spirits are sometimes ejected from a village by the inhabitants, on which occasions multifarious methods are adopted to prevent the spirit returning. I once visited a village, and noticed that all its main entrances and exits were closed, whilst the paths leading to and from it were studded with sharp bamboo spikes, many of which were artificially and cleverly concealed from sight, rendering locomotion on foot very dangrous to unsuspecting visitors. This was done to keep out an ejected spirit.

When a nat is to be propitiated neighbours hurry to witness the sacrifice, and the ceremony assumes the features of a general feast, where much country wine is drunk.

Fantastic chairs or platforms for the nats to sit upon are erected, and buffaloes, cows, pigs, fowls, ect., are killed as offerings.

The occasion on which I witnessed this ceremony was when a "Sawbwa" (head man of village) was ill with fever. A "metwe" or priest was sent for, and holding a spear, he chanted aloud and ordered the fever spirit off the premises, after which the buffalo produced for the offering was stabbed to death; portions of the meat were then placed in bamboo baskets, etc, for the benefit of the nat, and the remainder was cooked and eaten by all present. One day, when I was busily engaged making preparations to shoot a tiger, I was asked to desist, as the tiger was supposed to be a certain Sawbwa's son, who had disappeared suddenly, and it was presumed that the youth had fallen a victim to the evil influence of a spirit or nat. I was informed that in the jungle there exists a tree possessing marvellous properties. Its existence, locality, and species are preserved as a great secret by the nats. When any particular individual is to turn tiger this tree is discovered to him by the all-pervading spirits. He takes a comrade with him, and with the juice of the tree marks a circle round himself. Then, without leaving the ring, he eats a piece of the root, becomes giddy and insensible, and falls to the ground. After a time he recovers and prepares to spring out of the ring. He must jump, and, as he makes the spring and alights on the ground outside the circle, his companion aims a blow at him with a stout stick. If this blow reaches him successfully he is immediately turned into a tiger, but if the blow misses him he suffers no further inconvenience.

In 1893 I happened to be camping in a Kachin village in the Szi Hills, when there chanced to be an unusual and prolonged eclipse of the sun. The event came off at mid-day, when the cloudless bright, sunny daylight was slowly converted into a weird moonlight, in which everybody appeared ghastly and supernatural. The villagers turned out of their huts looking very scared, and the air resounded with prayers uttered aloud on all sides. At last the head man came and borrowed my guns and some cartridges. He then hurriedly assembled his people, each carrying some weapon of offence, and the whole crowd deliberately attacked the sun, firing guns, arrows, stones, etc., at it with loud shouts and screams, until it assumed its normal condition. The Sawbwa then returned my guns, well pleased at having saved the sun from being eaten up by a large and voracious frog which he and his people had successfully driven away.

A good many Chinamen find their way into Kachin-land for purposes of trade, and exchange cloth, etc., for amber, rubies, gold-dust, rubber, and their favourite jade-stone—a translucent green stone, which fetches a high price in Canton and Pekin.

This jade-stone is found in considerable quantities at Sanka, where it is dug out of the top of a hill 3,000 ft. high; but at Mamon rafts are constructed and diving apparatus is freely used.

At Mamon jade is extracted from the bed of the Uruchaung. The work is dangerous, and divers are often killed, as they become wedged in between the heavy rocks as they excavate in the river-bed.

Many funny stories are current amongst the Kachins illustrative of their gross superstition and ready wit. Asking some Kachins one day how they accounted for a rainbow, as a beautiful one happened to be on view just then, I was given the following explanation: The earth is a flat surface surrounded by water. At intervals an immense crab, whose mouth is lined with mother-of-pearl rises to the surface near the edge of the earth. When he opens his mouth the reflection from the mother-of-pearl is thrown on the sky—hence the rainbow. Simple, yet pretty.

On a certain occasion, when the Kachins became restless, and a force was mobilized to operate against them in the Sana country, the metwe, a priest or rather soothsayer of Saban village, collected about a hundred malcontents in order to make a night attack on the British camp. On the road, as he advanced to the attack with his men he plucked a leaf from the jungle with a view to forecast the probable result of the enterprise.

THE Government of India have decided on the construction at Simla of a building for the joint accomodation of the United Service Institution and the libraries of the Military Department and Army Headquarters. The building will be on the site of the present horse-shelter near the Military Secretariat, and is not to cost more than Rs. 30,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EXECUTIONS AT COLESBERG.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Two aliens and one rebel have been executed at Colesberg.

Reuter (Pretoria) says that Lord Kitchener's proclamation has produced no very apparent results.

The authorities are permitting the wives of men in the field to go and warn their husbands of the consequences of further resistance.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

Contrary to the statement made by the "Morning Post" the negotiations for the Sugar Conference are making good progress, and the principal Powers have notified their adherence.

RECEPTION OF PRINCE CHUN BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William to-day received Prince Chun.

His Imperial Majesty, who was dressed in a white uniform, with crape, remained seated on the throne and beckoned Prince Chun to approach.

The latter bowed thrice on arriving and departing and handed the Emperor William a letter of regret from the Emperor of China.

His Imperial Majesty, in a stern speech, said he was willing to admit that the Emperor of China held aloof from the crimes which had been committed, but the guilt of his advisors was all the greater.

He warned the Chinese Government that they could not obtain pardon by a mere expiatory mission, but by their future attitude in conformity with the prescriptions of international law and civilization.

LATER.

Prior to the ceremony of reception Prince Chun was ostentatiously treated as a penitent and arrived without any escort, nor did the Palace Guards salute him; but on his departure he was accorded the honor of an Imperial guest of the Kaiser. The latter afterwards returned the visit and joined Prince Chun and his suite in a river excursion.

NO LASCARS FOR AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

The Australian House of Representatives have adopted an amendment to the Post and Telegraphs Bill limiting the mail contracts to ships manned entirely by white men.

COUNT WALDERSEE'S FAREWELL TO GENERAL GASELEE.

Count Waldersee, in a farewell letter to General Gaselee, dated 2nd June, thanks him for his loyal and knightly support and praises the excellent condition of the British and Indian troops.

LOSS OF A GERMAN CRUISER.

The German Cruiser Wacht, while manœuvring in the Baltic Sea, collided with an ironclad and sank. All on board were saved.

[The Wacht was a torpedo gun vessel, built in 1887 at Bremen. Her length was 275 ft. 7; beam 31 ft 5, and mean draught 13 ft. 9. Her displacement was 1,250 tons. She was capable of steaming 19 knots an hour. She was built of steel, had twin screws, one funnel and one mast. Her protection was a steel deck of one to two inches in thickness and her armament four 3·4in. quick firing guns, two machine guns, three torpedo tubes, one of which was submerged. Her complement was 140 hands. The Wacht was a sister ship of the Jagd.]

THE FRANCO-TURKISH RUPTURE.

No progress is being made in the way of a settlement between France and Turkey.

France remains firm.

LATER.

It is stated that the French Government will expel the Turkish police agents to-day.

THE SALISBURY COMMAND.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been appointed to command the Salisbury district from the 1st October.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The Harris Football Tournament will commence on the 23rd instant. The entries are limited to two teams from the head-quarters of each regiment, one from each detachment and one or more teams from joint selection of any four batteries or all Royal Engineers. The Tournament is open only for British regiments and batteries who are or have been quartered in the Bombay Presidency, including Quetta, Kamptee and Belgaum. The present holders of the cup are the Royal Scots. The committee of management are General Ventris, President, and S. S. O.; Lieutenant Vaughan Arbuckle, Royal Scots and Lieut. Robinson, Shropshires, as member. The latter officer is also Honorary Secretary. Entries close on the 16th instant.

A COURT MARTIAL AT POONA.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. ROBINSON.

A General Court Martial will assemble at Poona on Monday next, at the Officers' Mess, Shropshire Light Infantry, to try 2nd Lieutenant Robinson of the Shropshire Light Infantry. Colonel Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry, officiating Colonel on the Staff Nasirabad, is appointed president. The following have been appointed members:—Lieut.-Col. Penno, Welsh Regiment; Lieut. Col. Onslow, Commandant, Sappers, and Miners; Majors Hanna and Geddes, R. F. A.; Thompson, First Lancers; Captains Budd, 16th Bombay Infantry and Twedie, Royal Scots; Span, Welsh Regiment. Waiting members, Captain Swann, R. F. A.; Lieut. Sandys, R. E. Captain Smyth, Adjutant, Shropshire Light Infantry, is prosecutor and Lieut.-Col. Lambert is appointed Judge-Advocate.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

A party of Zhob levy sowars, returning from Gulkach to Taikhula on the morning of the 30th August, was fired on by a band of Waziris while passing through the Kanjuri Tangi. One sowar was killed.

STRIKE OF CLOTH MERCHANTS AT KARAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAD, SEPT. 5.

All the cloth merchants here went on strike this morning, and have totally stopped the sale of all cloth owing to a notice published by the Municipality to the effect that all cloth parcels should be opened in the Municipal Office before two members of the Council. Great uneasiness prevails.

DRAFTS FOR REGIMENTS IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Drafts for the 2nd Bengal Infantry, 14th Sikhs, 4th Gurkhas, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent and 31st Madras Infantry now leave for China in the transport Muttra, embarking from Calcutta on the 19th instant. Drafts for the 22nd and 30th Bombay Infantry embark from Calcutta about the 22nd instant in the transport Itria.

CROP REPORTS.

To-day's crop telegrams are generally favourable, though rain is wanted in the Deccan, while damage has been done by floods in the North-West Provinces, in the Central Provinces and a break in the rains is required for the crops in the Central Provinces. The prices of common food staples is now below the normal in Gujarat, and prospects have greatly improved in Upper Burma.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The numbers under famine relief are being slowly reduced, Bombay this week reporting a decrease of 27,298. This province, however, still has 400,000 people in receipt of Government help.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT TO SPEND THE NEXT SEASON AT SIMLA.

It is now understood to be settled, whatever may be done subsequently, that the Punjab Government will spend the next season at Simla.

DEPUTY MANAGER E. B. STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. W. Drew is reposted Deputy Manager of the Eastern-Bengal State Railway.

MR. HOLLAND.

Mr. Holland, of the Geological Survey, has one year's leave home, with effect from the 15th October next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Captain Knapp, Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery, Colonel J. F. Gordon, unemployed list, and Major Browne, 2nd Central India Horse, return to India, while Major Priestley, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has three months' extension of leave at home, and Lieutenant Woodhouse, 26th Bombay Infantry, one month's extension of leave.

The 32nd Pioneers, at Jhelum, have been re-armed with ·303 rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has proceeded to Dehra on a short visit.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will attend the manœuvres to be held at Secunderabad in January next.

Colonel Woollcombe, A. A.-G. for Musketry, shortly proceeds to Deolali and Bellary to inspect the musketry schools there.

Major C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., resigns his appointment as Honorary Pay-Master of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

The annual meeting of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association at Meerut next December will last for ten days instead of eleven, as heretofore.

The appointment of Chief Inspector of Explosives in India is, we understand, to be made a permanent one, Major Muspratt Williams, the present incumbent, being confirmed in his post.

GANESHKHIND GARDEN PARTY AND GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The first garden party at Government House, Ganeshkhind, was held this afternoon, when a large gathering of Europeans as well as Native gentlemen with their families was present. The guests were received at the entrance by Captains Greville and Wood and were introduced to Lord and Lady Northcote. All present walked about the gardens, where the band discoursed sweet music. The whole party then witnessed the Gymkhana of which the following are the results.

1st Event:—Spelling Stakes.—Gentleman to run blindfolded to lady who may only call to him, he gives her a letter which she must correct, and spell the words properly, then hand the letter back to the man who will still blindfolded run back to the winning post where a bell will be ringing; first past the post with corrected note to win.

Mrs Murray and Capt Jameson	1
Miss Price and Dr Elliott	0
Miss C Price and Mr Furniwall	0
Mis Grey and Mr Muspratt	0
Mrs Butler and Major Geddes	0
Mrs Jameson and Mr Bartholomew	0
Miss Hume Henderson and Mr Gill	0
Mrs Young and Major Corkery	0
Miss Cummins and Mr Watson	0
Mrs and Mr Gwynn Griffith	0

2nd Event:—Pig-sticking Dummy Pig, in heats of four.

Captain Davie	1
Dr Elliott	0
Mr Syer	0
Mr Macleod	0
Major Geddes	0
Mr Bartholomew	0
Mr Watson	0
Captain Jameson	0
Mr Gwynn Griffith	0
Captain Wood	0
Mr Drysdale	0
Captain Stannus	0
Mr Christy	0
Mr Scarlecer	0

3rd Event:—Tandem Trotting Race for Gentlemen, to ride one and drive the other, either pony cantering disqualifies.

Mr Macleod	1
Mr Syer	0
Major Geddes	0
Mr Theobald	0
Mr Bartholomew	0
Captain Jameson	0
Mr Gwynn Griffith	0
Captain Greville	0
Captain Wingfield	0

4th Event:—Gentleman to ride with a piece of coloured ribbon to syce, dismount off saddle, jump over obstacle, and run to where the ladies are standing carrying his saddle, find the lady who has the same coloured piece of ribbon, and the lady then ties both pieces of ribbon to his arm, run back to syce, saddle pony, first past the post with two correct colour ribbons to win.

Miss Tate and Mr Syer nominated by Mrs Hallett	1
Miss Price and Dr Elliott	0
Mrs Thompson and Mr Macleod	0
Miss Grey and Mr Muspratt	0
Lady Jenkins and Major Geddes	0
Mrs Corkery and Major Corkery	0
Mrs Keating and Mr Watson	0
Mrs and Captain Jameson	0
Mrs and Mr Gwynn Griffith	0
Mrs Bowen and Captain Wood	0

5th Event:—Lady to drive blindfolded, gentleman in and out of wands.

Miss Muir-Mackenzie and Major Geddes	1
Miss C Price and Mr Furniwall	0
Miss Hume Henderson and Mr H Gill	0
Miss Tate and Mr Bartholomew	0
Mrs Corkery and Capt Young	0
Miss Lucas and Mr Watson	0
Mrs and Mr Gwynn Griffith	0
Miss Thompson and Mr Henderson	0
Miss Reardon and Mr Lawce	0
Mrs Coombes and Mr Gourlay	0

At the conclusion Lady Northcote distributed the prizes.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for one year.

MR. C. R. ROPER, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for one month.

MR. R. H. H. HOPKINS has been appointed Shipping Master, Bombay, vice Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, retiring.

THE services of Captain H. E. Pritchard, 22nd Madras Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

SANTOS-DUMONT AND HIS RIVALS.

PARIS TO BREST BICYCLE RACE.

"AN ENGLISH SPY" AND A DUTCH SWINDLER.

PARIS, AUG. 16.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT did not lose any time after his accident in beginning the construction of his new airship. He was up early the next morning and was busy working with compass and pencil at his drawing board engaged on the plans for his new balloon. The future air-ship, "No. 7" will be slightly larger than the late "No. 6"—18,000 cubic feet instead of 16,000. The ends of the "cigar" will be slightly bluster for greater rigidity. The material used will be the same—Japanese silk, a wonderfully light and close-grained texture, lighter than pongee, yet tougher. M. Santos-Dumont will keep his old motor, a Buschet oil-engine with four cylinders, giving 16 h. p., and weighing about 100lbs. This time the cylinders will be enclosed in water jackets, an excellent plan, and one of his friends would have liked to see him adopt before. This no doubt increases the weight of the ship, but its efficiency is also increased, and overheating, which happened in three trips out of four, is avoided. M. Santos-Dumont hopes everything will be ready on September 15.

Another competitor for the Deutsch prize has come forward in the person of Baron Bradsky. His air-ship, very similar to that of the Brazilian aeronaut, will be supported by means of a balloon—the now familiar cigar-shaped one—of a cubic capacity of 22,000 feet, and 38 yards in length. The motor will be a 20 h. p. one, instead of M. Santos-Dumont's 16 h. p. Baron Bradsky, who is an Austrian, is confident of success. Baron Bradsky is not the only rival of M. Santos-Dumont. Visitors to the 1900 Exhibition may have noticed hanging up in one of the Champ-de-Mars galleries M. Ader's "Aviateur" or air-ship, looking like a gigantic bird. M. Ader is a Toulouse engineer, and he hopes to be able to fly shortly. M. Roze is finishing a flying machine at Argenteuil, near Paris, with twin cigar-shaped balloons. Colonel Renard and his brother, the Major, are working at the military park of Meudon, and it is probable they will bring out something. The Marquis de Dion, who builds motor-cars, intends to build an air-ship, but no details are known. M. Deutsch, the founder of the £4,000 prize, is competing for his own prize, or at least M. Tatin, a very able engineer and aeronaut, who is working in partnership with M. Deutsch, is. Lastly, M. de Simoni is designing at Suresnes an air-ship which will combine the principle of balloon and aeroplane.

The cycle race from Paris to Brest and back is a sensational event. It is ten years since a contest took place on this road, and after the ten racers who started this morning have lost or won, another ten years will pass before another generation of cyclists follow over the same track. Ten years ago cycling was new in France. Terront's performance—750 miles in 71 hours and 22 minutes—came as a revelation to the public, and made cycling popular and fashionable. The start took place on Sept. 6. There were 575 entries, and 206 started—an enormous number for the time. Among the competitors four were mounted on tricycles and two on "ordinaries." 147 cycles were fitted with cushion tyres, pneumatics being thought unsafe. Terront took the lead and kept it the greater part of the way, but after Morlaix Jiel Laval caught him up, and it was a neck-and-neck race. On the return journey, however, Jiel Laval, having felt the need of a snatch of sleep, Terront left him behind and reached the Porte Maillot on Sept. 9, at 6.25 a.m. He had taken 33 hours 55 minutes on the out journey and 37 hours 27 minutes to come back. It is practically certain that the Paris-Brest record will be greatly cut down. The competitors who started to-day had the advantage of pneumatic tyres and more experience. They are to change machines on the road, and followed by motor-cars carrying the duplicate cycle and spare pieces. 214 names are entered for the race, 41 competing for the speed race, the rest for the Tourist Cup. Terront, the winner of ten years ago, will act as starter. There are no less than 80 steep climbs on the road. The favourities are Rivierre, Huret, Lesna, Miller, of Chicago, Aucouturier, Garin, Frederick, Jean Fischer, Muiler, and Fouceau. Fifty-six hours is mentioned as the probable time of the winner.

A man, who says he is an Englishman, has been arrested near Nancy on suspicion of being a spy. He was found walking around the fort of Frouard, on forbidden ground, and it is alleged (this is an impression of the soldier who saw him, and it will have to be seen whether the soldier's word is evidence) that he was examining the breastworks for the protection of infantry which have been recently thrown up. The man, who at first pretended not to understand French, said he had lost his way in the woods and had not noticed the notices to warn people off the ground. He gave his name as William Wellington, born in 1876 at Liverpool. He left England, he said, in order not to be drafted out to the Transvaal. He had found employment in a soda-water factory at Frouard, but having a couple of days before him, he spent his time walking in the neighbourhood. The statement that he was about to work for a local firm was found to be true. He had a passport and a birth certificate, but the police believe these papers are not genuine. He is suspected to be really a German, and an educated man, his hands showing no trace of manual labour. His portmanteau, at his hotel was searched, but nothing particular was found. According to another account, his name is Weshington (Washington?). The police are keeping the man a prisoner until he confesses or until they find out his identity.

The story of the Dutchman who passed himself off at Marseilles as a secret Transvaal agent and embezzled large sums of money reads like a chapter from the life of Thackeray's hero, Barry Lindon. Leonard Johannes van Tiffelen was war correspondent in the Transvaal for the Antwerp "Handelsblad," his letters being signed with the nom-de-guerre of Van Wade. He became acquainted at Marseilles with a wealthy Dutch merchant, living in a villa on the Prado, and captivated him by his easy manners and fine conversation. At first he claimed to be a journalist and nothing more, then he pretended to take the Dutch merchant into his confidence. He had come to Europe, he said, with a mission from the Transvaal Government to rouse the Continental Governments and people, and bring about united action against England. He applied to the Dutch merchant for advice, sympathy, and letters of recommendation. He showed a number of papers bearing the Transvaal official seal, and a letter signed of President Steyn, empowering the bearer to act as his agent. The Dutch merchant introduced Van Tiffelen to his wife, who decided that the stranger was a perfect man of the world and a gentleman, and to his daughter. After this Van Tiffelen was a daily visitor to the villa. A few days later he told the Dutch merchant he wished to put him in the way of a good thing. He had been instructed by Dr. Leyds to purchase large quantities of arms and ammunition for the Boers. He remarked, with a wink, that there was a splendid stroke of business to be done. Would his friend become his partner! The Dutch merchant was delighted. How much ought he to pay for his share in the business? Van Tiffelen suggested a sum of £1,200, which was at once paid to him. One evening after dinner Van Tiffelen confessed to his host that he was in love with his daughter. The proposal was well received. Madame was called, and gave her consent. The daughter blushingly said "Yes." Van Tiffelen applied to his future father-in-law for another £2,000. This was paid without ado. Then he decamped. The Dutch merchant's eyes were opened too late, but the police could not find Tiffelen anywhere. As it turned out later he had gone to London, where he obtained £1,000 from a Dutchman named Van Dieren. Mynheer Van Dieren was lucky in not having a daughter, or Van Tiffelen would have proposed to her. London was getting too hot for him, so he took train for Paris, where he was arrested at the Garedu-Nord.

THE death of Crispi, France's pet enemy, as he was regarded here, is the all-absorbing topic. Seldom has such unanimity been seen in judgments upon a departed statesman. The view of every French writer may be summed up in one sentence: "He failed to injure France, and he ruined his own country." It is hard for Frenchmen to make allowances. They are only now beginning to realise the strength of the Clerical Party in their own country. This party has never given up the hope of using French arms to drive Italy out of Rome, and to restore the Pope's temporal power, just as it would drive the Jews out of France and suppress the common school system if it came to power here. Crispi's fear of France arose from perhaps an exaggerated view of the strength of the French Ultramontanes, but it was not altogether unfounded, and French statesmen on their side erred in ignoring these apprehensions, and passing lightly over Clerical threats as long as they were levelled at Italy only and not at French institutions. Crispi was, of course, regarded by the Church as a liege of Satan, and hatred of him and Anglophobia have, perhaps, one common root—Clerical suggestion. Hatred begot resentment and the feeling of dislike in France towards Crispi, at first gratuitous, came in time to rest upon a more solid foundation.

"The Temps" draws a contrast between Crispi and Bismarck. Bismarck was a man. Crispi, after his fall from office, was a mere nobody. "He leaves nothing behind him—no life-work, no political doctrine. He was one of those revolutionists who think they are statesmen because they long to become dictators. Even had he meditated upon the famous axiom: To govern is to foresee, he probably would have been unable to understand it. He aimed at great things. He leaves nothing but ruins. Europe will not be affected by Crispis' death, for his name has not been connected with any of the changes of the last fifty years. He was unable, notwithstanding his restlessness, to disturb the peace of Europe. France will think without anger of this statesman, who, at the time of his greatest popularity, was unable to injure her. Italy and France now stand side by side as if awakened from a nightmare. The old grievances and misunderstandings exist no longer. Natural affinities and interest have welded again the old bonds." The other papers express similar views. The Ultramontane organs, however, remark that Italy can never be really attached to France, and that the young King hates France even more bitterly than his father.

In spite of M. Delcasse's peremptory declarations, the question of the French claims against the Turkish Government seems to have made no real progress. The Sultan, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Temps," has now gone back upon his assurances and promises to the French Ambassador, and wants to reopen the discussion upon the rights of the French Company. He summoned yesterday to the Palace a Commission consisting of the Procurer-General and of legal advisers and magistrates, to look into the claims of the French bankers. The impression in French circles at Constantinople is that Abdul Hamid wants to gain it.

A memorial service for the late Empress Frederick was held on Tuesday morning at the German Church of the Rue Blanche, invitations being issued by Herr von Schloezer, the German Charge d'Affaires, in the absence of Prince Radolin. The exterior and interior of the church were entirely hung with black and silver embroidered draperies. The decorations, the light, a mixture of attenuated daylight and gaslight, the flowers, all combined to make up a beautiful and impressive picture. Sir Edmund Monson sat in the foremost row of seats beside the German Charge d'Affaires. The staffs of the two Embassies were placed together. The President of the Republic was represented by his Military Attache, Colonel Meaux de Saint Marc. Hardly anybody is in town, otherwise the whole Diplomatic Corps would have been present. Count Tornielli, however, attended. M. Delcasse and M. Leygues were present. The other Cabinet Ministers and the Presidents of both Chambers sent representatives. The service opened with, Beethoven's symphony in A. The Quartett.-Verein, a choral society of Paris Germans, sang "Wie sie so sanft ruht and stumm schlaft die Furstin," and the organ followed with Handel's Largo, Beethoven's Adagio, and the Dead March in the Heroic Symphony.

The "Matin" states that a competent and well-informed authority declares that the value of submarine vessels is now beyond dispute, the latest trials having shown that no vessel is safer or more easily handled, while the discharge of torpedoes is effected under perfect conditions.

M. Paul Beauregard, Deputy for Paris, and Professor of law at the Paris University, gives in the "Monde Economique," an "opinion" as a lawyer on the suggestion that Mr. Kruger should deliver letters of of marque. M. Beauregard, who appears to be in earnest, says that the Transvaal, not having adhered to the Treaty of Paris, is entitled to privateer. "President Kruger has but one word to say to terrorise England. Capitalists are ready. A draft contract has been made out. He has but to sign it, and will thus give a fitting reply to the preposterous proclamation of Lord Kitchener."

THE LATE BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL A. N. HOJEL.

MANY old residents will have learned with deep regret of the death, in London, on the 1st instant, of Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Hojel, I.M.S., which was announced yesterday. Till about the close of the year 1890 Dr. A. N. Hojel, as physician of the European General Hospital, was one of the chief medical men of Bombay, whose services were in great requisition in the city and elsewhere, and were much appreciated even by the native community. He retired on pension towards the end of 1890, after a service extending over thirty-one years, leaving very many friends throughout the presidency, among whom his medical skill, kindly bearing, and comely presence are remembered to this day. Dr. Hojel was born in November 1840, and his death took place in the sixty-first year of his age.

Joining the service in July 1859, and arriving in the country in February following, Dr. Hojel was placed on general duty with the Indian Navy at Bombay. He had sick leave for a year and a quarter in 1860-61 and on his return to this country in January 1862, was placed on general duty in the Northern Division. In 1863 Dr. Hojel was in charge of the G-18th Royal Artillery. In February 1865, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, and Assistant-Surgeon Jamsetji Hospital; and from June 1865 to July 1866 performed the duties of acting Surgeon to the Coroner of Bombay in addition to his other duties. From March to July 1866 Dr. Hojel acted as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Grant Medical College, and Assistant-Surgeon, Jamsetji Hospital. In the last mentioned month he was transferred to Bushire as Civil-Surgeon, and acted as Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, continuing to be in charge of the Bushire Civil-Surgeoncy. In November 1871 Dr. Hojel reverted to the Military Department, and being placed on general duty in Bombay, performed for a short time the duties of Ophthalmic Surgeon. He was appointed "pro tem" Presidency-Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon. In March 1873 we find him performing the acting duties of Second Physician, Jamsetjee Hospital, and Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College. Dr. Hojel had a year's sick leave in 1874-75, and on his return to this country in April 1875, was placed on general duty. After being for a short time in medical charge of the 10th Regiment, N.I.I., in Central India, Dr. Hojel was in September 1876 confirmed in the responsible office of Second Physician, Jamsetjee Hospital, and Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College. For a short time in March 1878 he was "sub pro tem" First Physician of the Jamsetjee Hospital, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and Professor of Medicine and Hygiene in addition to his own duties. In July 1879 he attained to the rank of Surgeon-Major of twenty years' service, and in November of that year, was appointed Residency-Surgeon First District. From October 1883 to May 1884 he acted as Surgeon of the Goculdas Hospital and in the latter month, resumed charge of his substantive appointment as Second Physician, Jamsetjee Hospital, with attached duties. In March 1885 Dr. Hojel acted as Physician, European General Hospital, and having attained the rank of Brigade-Surgeon in April 1887 was in that month confirmed in the responsible office of Physician to the European General Hospital. After a six months' furlough on medical certificate to Europe he resumed charge of his duties as Physician, European General Hospital, on his return to Bombay in June 1890. Dr. Hojel retired on pension shortly afterwards.

RAJKOT NOTES AND NEWS.

The annual gathering of the past and present students of the Rajkumar College, writes our correspondent, began on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo.

The following are the names of the past students who were present:—H. H. the Jam Saheb, H. H. the Raj Saheb of Wankenar, K. S. Natwarsinghji of Dhrangadra, K. S. Joravarsinghji of Sunth, K. S. Mardarsingbji of Syla, K. S. Himatsingbji of Muli, K. S. Vijaysingbji of Lathi, K. S. Joravarsinghji of Bhaonagar, K. S. Jivansingbji of Whudwan, K. S. Bhauba of Gondal, K. S. Gagoobha of Khudwan. The attendance this year was not as large as in previous years.

The first day opened with a cricket match, which was continued on the 28th. The present students won easily by 97 runs. The past were entirely out of form, and most of the eleven showed signs of being out of practice, perhaps since leaving College. The present batted and fielded well, and their bowling was most destructive.

On the evening of the 27th a polo match was played between the following teams:—

PAST.	PRESENT.
H. H. the Jam Saheb.	K. S. Nathukhan of Gidad.
H. H. the Raj Saheb.	K. S. Mohomed Sher Khan of Radhampur.
K. S. Mardarsingbji of Syla.	K. S. Kathadwala of Blika.
K. S. Joravarsingbji of Sunth.	K. S. Futtehdin Khan of Manavader.

Umpire.—Captain Talbot.
Time-keeper.—K. S. Vijaysingbji of Syla.

Five chukkers were played, the past winning two, and the present three.

In the shooting competition which took place on the college range on the morning of the 29th, distances 50 and 100 yards, the present won by 93 points. It was a team competition. Number of shots, 7 at each distance. Position sitting. The college won by 93 points. Appended are the scores.

PAST.	50 yards.	100 yards	Total.
Raj Saheb	26	14	40
K. S. Natwarsinghji	19	19	38
K. S. Joravarsingoji, Sunth.	19	12	31
K. S. Bha-Saheb	25	8	33
K. S. Madarsinghji	17	12	29
K. S. Joravarsingbji, Bhavnagar	23	10	33
K. S. Jivansingbji	20	4	24
K. S. Himatsingoji	15	16	31
PRESENT.	Grand Total. 259		
K. S. Sardar Mahomed Khan	26	21	47
K. S. Mahomed Shir Khan	20	22	42
K. S. Fatteslin Khan	25	21	46
K. S. Vizsyderji	24	11	35
K. S. Joravalsingbji	26	20	46
K. S. Kathadwala	26	16	42
K. S. Lakhajivaj	24	25	49
K. S. Ranjit Singoji (Barla)	23	19	45
Grand Total			352

K. S. Lakhajiraj, the minor Thakore Saheb of Rajkote made the highest individual score in the competition.

Matches at tennis, both singles and doubles, were contested, the present students winning all the games.

The tent-pegging competition had to be abandoned for want of time.

This very social gathering was brought to a close by a tea-party given in the college hall by the present students to their guests on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. Mayne, the acting Principal, was present and evinced a deep interest in the whole of the proceedings, ably representing Mr. Waddington, the Principal, whose absence on leave was very much felt by all. This gathering owes its introduction to Mr. Waddington, who has been well supported by those interested in the welfare of the institution in making these gatherings a success.

At the close of the two-days' cricket match, both teams were photographed, with Mr. Mayne, the acting Principal.

Cricket.—The Rajkote Gymkhana, played a match on their ground with the past and present students of the Rajkumar College on the 29th ultimo. The former won by 40 runs.

The Jamnagar Gymkhana came down and played the Gymkhana here. It was a two-days' match, in which the Gymkhana won by an innings and several runs.

Mr. Kincaid, I. C. S., the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, who went to Europe on short leave in June last, returned on the 31st ultimo and took charge of his duties from Mr. Page, I. C. S., who on relief proceeded to Ahmedabad.

The weather remains stormy and unsettled, and occasional showers have fallen, which have been most welcome.

Rain is still wanted in Junagad, Porebander, Jamnagar and Veraval. Want of rain in these districts is causing a dead of anxiety to the authorities.

The Thakore Saheb of Syla, who was reported to have been seriously ill, is, I am glad to say, fast improving. It is believed he will be shifted to Bombay as soon as he is well enough to travel.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

IN the matter of the carriage of bicycles per rail, there has been a good deal of agitation one way and another for better accommodation in the form of special cycle vans, but nothing much has resulted, and cycles to-day are carried pretty well as they had been from the commencement. One would have thought that the railway companies, if only for their own satisfaction, would have by this time devised some effectual means of safer and more economical transit, but despite the fact that a cycle or two is part of the luggage of almost every party leaving for the country or sea-side, no special accommodation has been devised. Perhaps in time the company will of their own initiative move in the matter. They certainly seem very slow.

In order to show how much the railways are nowadays utilised it can be pointed out that no less than 3,000 cycles were booked during the recent holidays at the Great Western Railway, whilst the London and South-Western Railway carried approximately the same number. These are only two of the railways running out into favourite districts. The London and North-Western, Great Northern, Midland and others, doubtless all carried large numbers of machines, and from these figures alone it can be gathered to what a great extent the cyclist uses the railway for the purpose of conveyance out of London to the district in which his holiday is to be spent or to a point at which his tour or week-end ride commences.

The cycle trailer, or rickshaw, has now caught on to a very decided extent, and people are discovering the virtues of this useful little contrivance. So long as the roads are not too hilly quite appreciable distances can be covered. A good, trailer is well balanced, and the weight thus minimized in effect upon the rider as much as possible. At many sea-side towns cycle agents are reaping quite a harvest in hiring out these trailers, which cyclists use for taking their women folk for rides, either along the smooth road beside the esplanade, or out into the undulating country behind.

It is not difficult to sympathise with the feelings of the school mistress who recently when cycling came upon a hill on which she lost control of her machine when going at full speed. Whom should she pass but a number of her pupils, who, thinking that she was performing an excellent feat by riding at such a high rate of speed, were unstinting in their loud applause. They little thought that they were witnessing what might be the prelude to a serious accident, but happily the lady reached the bottom of the hill in safety, rather frightened by the occurrence, but otherwise unhurt.

In the Crown Court at the Leeds Assizes, George Henry Wood, a local butcher, was put on his trial for the manslaughter of a cyclist, who whilst riding quietly back from Ecoup to Leeds was killed through a collision with a horse and cart driven by the defendant. The witnesses for the prosecution declared that at the time of the accident the deceased was riding on his right side and that the defendant was intoxicated. This the prisoner denied, and after a conflicting trial the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The case should act as a grave warning to drivers.

The members of the Anerley Bicycle Club have done a great deal for amateur racing by promoting numerous open races at their head-quarters, the Crystal Palace track, and it speaks well for the healthy state of the amateur ranks when we state that at the Club's Thursday evening meetings, where prizes of only nominal value are offered, very good entries have always been received. The Polytechnic C. C. members, too, who are in the enviable position of including amidst their number some of the finest sprinters and short distance racing men of the day, have also assisted the sport by their challenges. Their second challenge has been taken up, and on August 31st four of their members will ride a mile match against any four riders selected in the United Kingdom. This is sure to attract a large crowd.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Vacha presiding.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TRUST.

The administration report of the City Improvement Trust for the year ending the 31st March last was recorded without further discussion.

DELAY IN REPAIRING LEAKS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Ward Inspector was responsible for the delay that occurred in repairing certain leaks to which attention had been drawn. As the Ward Inspector died immediately after the repairs had been effected, it was impossible to take any notice of his dilatoriness and negligence, which were probably due to his ill-health.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia, the report from the Commissioner was recorded.

THE CHOKING OF SEWERS.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, giving a statement showing the chokes in the house-connections in Pitha Street cleared in 1899-1900 and 1900-01. It was stated that in most cases these chokes occur in drains of premises which are not constructed according to Municipal requirements, and action is being taken under Section 231 in order to have the present arrangements re-modelled. The cause in all cases is chiefly due to silt and katchra being thrown on to open drains and paved gullies by house-owners, and gully traps or the street connections becoming in consequence choked. Where drains are wilfully caused in this way it is impossible for them on however perfect system to prove satisfactory.

Dr. Sukhia, in moving that this letter be recorded, said the sewer in Pitha Street had been choked 44 times in two years. He deprecated the use of closed house-connections, because of the habits of the people, which could never be changed. ("Oh"). They should have the open system or half conduit system as recommended by Mr. Santo-Crimp. Instead of a 9-inch pipe-sewer in Pitha Street they should have an 18-inch sewer.

The motion was adopted.

DEFECTIVE STATE OF SEWERS.

Dr. Viegas moved that the report by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Branch, regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains of the city for the quarter ending the 30th June last, be recorded, and that the Commissioner be asked why the report asked for so long ago had only now been submitted.

Dr. Master suggested that a rider to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation as to the cause or causes which led to the choking of so many pipe-sewers, especially those of Kamatipoora, as mentioned in the statement, and to suggest measures for the improvement of the defective state of those sewers.

Dr. Viegas accepted the rider, and the motion was agreed to.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD.

Mr. MacDonald moved in accordance with a recommendation of the Standing Committee that approval be given, under Section 91 of the Municipal Act to an application being made by the Commissioner to Government to order proceedings to be taken to acquire, under the Land Acquisition Act, a plot of land at Fergusson Road belonging to Mr. Kashinath Dewji Dhuru, admeasuring about 200 square yards, required for the construction of the low-level road of the proposed overbridge at Fergusson Road.

Mr. Lund seconded.

Mr. Hormasji Vakil asked if the land could not be obtained by private arrangement or arbitration instead of putting into action the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act.

The Commissioner said the matter was purely one of price. The owner insisted on having ten rupees per square yard, and although the extent of land was not large, if the Corporation paid Rs. 10 they would be bound by that arrangement afterwards.

The motion was adopted.

THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

EXTRA ASSISTANCE IN THE ACCOUNTANTS OFFICE.

The Standing Committee, on a report of a sub-committee, recommended the appointment of an assistant on Rs. 300 per mensem for two years for the Chief Accountant's office, and that the Corporation should prescribe the duties of the Municipal auditors.

Dr. Dadachanji moved a resolution in terms of the recommendation, adding that the appointment be made on the distinct understanding that a full and complete test audit of all departmental accounts should be undertaken by the Chief Accountant's Department, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit at the end of the two years a full report of the work done, and his opinion as to the need of the continuance of the appointment. He also moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a set of rules prescribing the duties of the Municipal auditors. He referred to the condition and supervision of the stores.

Dr.

THE STORY OF RONCEVALLES.

LECTURE BY THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FULTON.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton concluded his lecture at the Wilson College on Tuesday evening as follows :—

And now the French are all slain save only Roland and Turpin and Walter de Luz.

A noble warrior is Roland: a fine cavalier is Walter de Luz: a brave hero, well proved in war, is the Archbishop. Each strikes hard at the close ranks of the enemy. A thousand Saracens approach them on foot: forty thousand on horse. They dare not—I say is for I know—they dare not come nigh the three, heroes. But they attack them from afar with lances and darts and javelins. Walter is the first to fall. Turpin's helmet and breast plate are pierced. He flees four spear wounds in his body. His horse is killed beneath him. He falls wounded to the ground. Quickly he rises and cries to Roland: "No, I am not conquered. The gallant soldier is not vanquished whilst he lives." With his sword "Almace" he strikes a thousand blows in the thickest of the fray and spares none whom he meets. Charlemagne is witness who found 400 lying around him. Roland fights on. He is wounded in the head. But once more he takes the horn and blows a feeble blast if haply Charles may come.

The King listens intently when he hears the sound and says "My Lords, our affairs go ill. This day we are about to lose my nephew Roland. I hear from the way in which he blows his horn that he is near his death. But ride hard and sound your trumpets as many as there be." Sixty thousand trumpets reply. The Saracens hear them and tremble. But once more they rush to the attack for they say "if Roland live the war will again break forth and we shall lose the land of Spain." Then Roland, who loveth not a coward, cries to the Archbishop, "Sir, thou art on foot and I on my horse, but by thy side I take my place. Together shall we share our fortune, be it good or ill. Never shall I abandon thee before any man who lives. My Durendal shall strike hard blows." The Archbishop replies "Shame be to him who fights not to the last. Charlemagne who will avenge us is near at hand."

Then the Saracens call out "Alas! We are born for disaster. This day hath been a grievous day for us. We have lost our leaders and our peers. Charles the terrible is upon us with his army. Their cry 'Montjoie' is in our ears. Roland is so proud that he will not yield to any living men. On him let us concentrate our blows before we leave him."

Then again, the air is darkened with darts and javelins and spears. Roland's armour is pierced. His horse Veillantif is killed beneath him. He falls to the ground.

Then the Saracens bursting with rage fly back to Spain. Roland cannot pursue them. He hastens to the aid of the Archbishop. He removes his helmet and relieves him of his armour. He binds up his bleeding wounds and lays him gently on the grass. Then tenderly he addresses him and says "My friend I leave thee for a little time. Our comrades, who were dear to us, are dead. We must not abandon them. I go to collect their bodies and lay them near thee." Turpin replies "Go and return again. The field remains to thee and me, may God be blessed."

Then Roland collects the bodies of his friends and ranges them near the Archbishop, who with upraised hand blesses them "Alas!" said he, "you have suffered. May the God of glory receive you in Paradise. I too am in the throes of death and shall not again behold my sovereign King." Last of all Roland finds the body of Oliver whom pressing to his heart he carries to the Bishop lamenting and crying out "My comrade Oliver thou that wast the son of the valliant Duke Regnier, Lord of the Marches to the valley of Runers. For breaking a lance, for piercing a shield, for subduing the proud, and for giving counsel to thy friends nowhere could thine equal be found". Thus much he spoke but his strength failed, the tears flowed from his eyes, he fell fainting to the ground. Vainly the Archbishop staggered to his feet and sought to bring water for him from the stream. Too feeble was he for the task. He fell on his face in the agonies of death.

A Saracen lurking amongst the slain creeps forward to seize the mighty sword from the dying grasp of the hero, but Roland revives and with his horn smites the recreant one blow that strikes him dead. Then Roland feeling that his end has come and fearing lest the sword may fall into the unbeliever's hand strikes it many times against a rock but the steel bends and will not break. In sorrow of heart he cries out "My Durendal that gleamest bright in the sun light. 'Twas Charles who girt thee to my side. With thee have I won for him Normandy and Brittany, Poitou and Maine, Burgundy and Lorraine, and Provence and Aquitaine, and Lombardy and many another land where Charles with the snowy beard now reigns in wealth and honour. Mayst thou never fall into a coward's hand. I pray that this disgrace be spared to France."

Then placing beneath him the sword and horn he lies stretched beneath a pine with his face towards the plains of Spain. He thinks of the countries he has subdued of his dear land of France, of those of his family and of the King who has relied on him. His eyes fill with tears. With one last prayer for pardon of his sins he surrenders his life and the Angels carry his soul on high. Thus died Roland.

The rest of my story is quickly told. The King and his army arrived on the fatal field and made loud lamentation over the slain. But the time for mourning had not yet come. The enemy are before them and they hurry on in pursuit. Saragossa is taken, Marsilio is slain. One last battle is fought with Balsagant who had come from Babylon to the aid of Marsilio and the conquest of Spain is complete. Then with sorrowful steps the King returns to Roncevalles and with great pomp removes the bones of the heroes for sepulture in France. Great and stately was that funeral but many a sad heart laments for the dead. Charlemagne sits in his palace and Alde, the sister of Oliver, the betrothed of Roland, comes before him. "Where, said she, is Roland who has sworn to wed me?" The King trembled at these words: the tears rose to his eyes: and he touched his white beard and said, "My sister, my dear, dear friend, thou askest me for one who is no more. Take my son Louis the inheritor of my kingdom. I cannot do more for thee." But Alde replied: "These words seem strange. God forbid that I should remain below when Roland has departed." and turning pale she fell down at the King's feet and expired.

One more scene remains to tell. Ganelon was brought for trial before the Peers of France. With subtle speech he addressed them and denied his treachery. Pinabel, who bore the same name as the traitor, whose fate is recorded by Ariosto, challenged to combat anyone who should vote for condemnation. The Peers wavered and knew not what to say. But Thierry of Anjou took up the challenge; and after a long and uncertain combat the death of Pinabel furnished manifest proof of the guilt of Ganelon who thereupon was executed as a traitor and met the punishment which his crime deserved.

Such is the story of Roncevalles which I have taken from the famous Song of Roland. The date of this poem which is ascribed to Theroulde, who is said to have come to England with William the Conqueror is disputed, but the opinion generally received is that it was written about the 11th century.

It has been frequently translated, but the version by M. de Saint Albin to which I have had access, though in prose, appears to me to have preserved much of the beauty and force of the original. Some passages, as he points out, indicate an earlier origin than what is usually accepted, but it may be that portions of it are more ancient than others. M. de Saint Albin whose enthusiasm for his theme is unbounded remarks that after 10 centuries which have seen the birth and disappearance of many works of many institutions, and of many fortunes deemed to be immortal, the Chanson de Roland is an ever living reality. The past is there before our eyes for praise or blame. We may censure the harshness, the cruelty, the intolerance of those knights in armour, but we cannot fail to notice too the sincerity of their faith, their chivalrous loyalty, their tender affection and their high ideals. They may, according to our views, have failed in realizing the sufferings which their wars entailed; but they had ever before their eyes a clear idea of duty and a disregard of all selfish interests and their nobility of character appeals to our hearts to-day as it did to those who lived and struggled 1000 years ago.

But you may ask how much of this romantic story are we to accept as true. Ah! that I cannot tell you. M. Guizot in his history of France tells us that Eginhard the only contemporary chronicler who wrote at the Court of King Charles gives a very brief mention of the battle of Roncevalles and of the death of Roland without even alluding to the legend of the horn. But in the poetry of the people, as Guizot points out in a noble passage, there is a longer and more faithful memory than in the Court of Kings. "There is no determining how far history must be made to participate in these reminiscences of national feeling but assuredly the figures of Roland and Oliver and Archbishop Turpin and the pious unsophisticated and tender character of their heroism are not pure fables invented by the fancy of a poet or the credulity of a monk." Of Roland himself little is known except that he was the son of Milo, Duke of Anglure, and Bertha, sister of Charlemagne; that he held the office of Warden of the Breton Marches; and that he died at Roncevalles at the age of 38. His epitaph fixes the date of the battle as the 15th August 778. Of Oliver all that can be said is that he was son of Duke Regnier and Roland's gallant friend who in the chronicles of Turpin is described as Count of Cevennes and Chief of the Army. Ganelon in the Chanson is referred to as the step father of Roland and addressing King Charles says, "I am the husband of your sister." He was, moreover, the father of Baldwin who is spoken of as Roland's brother: so we must infer that he was married to Bertha after Duke Milo's death. He appears to have been a member of the house of Maganza, notorious according to Boyardo and Ariosto for its treachery. In the Chanson Roland called him the son of an accursed race—Roland who seldom spoke ill of any one and would not even listen to Oliver's just denunciation of Ganelon. Of Archbishop Turpin not more is recorded than of any of the other heroes of this fight. In his case there is even some doubt as to whether he was at the battle at all for in the 13th century chronicles were published under his name in which the campaign including the battle of Roncevalles and the mourning for Roland is narrated though in a style far removed from that of the Chanson. The chronicles seem to have attained great celebrity and were probably written in a manner congenial to the feelings of the literary people of the day. To us now they appear a collection of ridiculous stories, elevated though they are to a certain extent by the author's admiration for the noble character of Roland. If you will bear with me a few minutes longer I will tell you one story from the chronicles so as to give you an idea what they are like.

As the army of Charlemagne was encamped at Bayonne, a soldier named Romaric fell seriously ill. Seeing himself near to die he made confession and charged his cousin to sell his horse and give the price to the clergy and to the poor. After his death his cousin sold the horse for 100 pence and quickly spent the money in eating and drinking. But punishment habitually follows close on the steps of crime. At the end of 30 days the dead man appeared to the guilty one in a vision of the night and said: "How hast thou discharged the commission that I gave thee for the ransom of my soul. Learn that I have suffered 30 days of purgatory, because thou hast kept back my alms from the poor for whom I gave them. I have come forth; but to-morrow thou shalt be in Hades and I in Paradise." Having thus spoken the dead man disappeared and the living man woke up overcome with fear. In the morning, he told his comrades what had happened and the story went all round the camp. But all at once cries were heard over the head of the guilty man like the roaring of lions and the howling of wolves and the lowing of calves. And immediately the wretched man, alive and full of health, was carried off by demons from the midst of those who were present. For four days the soldiers sought for him on horseback and on foot over the mountains and the valleys but they did not find him. At last after twelve days his shattered body was found on the top of a rock. The demons had carried him three leagues across the sea and had thrown his body on the rock when they bore away his soul to Hades. And the moral of this story is just what you might expect it to be, namely, that those who unjustly retain alms which dead persons have charged them to distribute may learn that they will be eternally condemned.

With this story, I must leave the chronicles of Turpin.

You will have noticed how the guilt of Ganelon was determined by the duel between Thierry and Pinabel. This mediæval system of trial by battle must have relieved the Judge of that period of much anxiety. At one time witnesses could be challenged to fight—a system which was said to be not without its merits as the knowledge that evidence could only be given at the risk of life, kept away many false witnesses from Court. Perhaps it also kept away true witnesses whose courage was not quite equal to their veracity, but that we are not told. A famous example of the appeal to battle will occur to your minds from Shakespeare's Richard II. The system fell into disuse in England several hundred years ago, but it was only in the last year when George III was King, that is within the lifetime of persons still alive that it was abolished by Act of Parliament after the decision in Ashford v. Thornton when a gentleman, evidently well versed in the law, though unfortunately accused of outrage and murder, secured his own acquittal by offering to fight the prosecutor who did not feel equal to the challenge.

I wish I could have given you a better idea of the beauty of the Song of Roland and of the excellence of M. de Saint Albin's translation, but I have not been able to do more than place before you the outline of the story and my English rendering, which is only a compressed su mmary of some of the most striking passages, gives a very poor representation of the original. The story has been told with great spirit in the Summary of the Song of Roland, published by Messrs. Arthur Way and Frederick Spencer which will be found amply to repay perusal.

We can only regret that we donot know more about Roland for we feel sure that he was one of those men who have left the world the richer for their lives. He made his mark for good in the minds of men. His memory is imperishable and has furnished a theme for poets in most countries of "Europe." (a)

Shakespeare in Part II of Henry V puts the following patriotic speech into the mouth of the Duke of Alencon, showing the estimation in which both the English soldiery and the heroes of Roncevalles were held:

> Froissart, a countryman of our records,
> England all Olivers and Rowlands bred,
> During the time Edward the third was king.
> More truly now may this be verified,
> For none but Samsons and Golimsses
> It sendeth forth to skirmish.

I have searched through the pages of Froissart for the quotation and doubt not that it is to be found, though as yet I have not discovered it. Perhaps some one else can help me to find it.

Dante assigns to Charlemagne and Roland a place in Paradise.—Paradiso Canto XVIII.

> "In this fifth stage on high
> Of trees that from its summit lives and grows,
> No'er sheds its leaf, bears fruit eternally,
> Are blessed spirits who ere yet they rose
> To Heaven were of such renowned fame
> As on each Muse abundant store bestows
> Look then where meet the cross'd arms of flame
> And as from cloud the swift fire darteth by
> So will each do as I shall speak his name."
> Then athwart the cross a swift light passed as each name was called and
> "As Orlando's Charlemagne's names did sound
> Two more I followed with a keen regard
> As the eye follows out the falcon's round."

In our own common speech the names have passed into a proverb in the phrase a Roland for an Oliver. As mentioned by Messrs. Way and Spencer, the Norman poet Robert Wace in the Song of Rollo tells us that before the battle of Hastings one Taillefer, a Norman knight, advancing on his horse between the hostile lines sang of Roland and of Oliver and all the knights who died at Roncevalles (b); and though the high ideal of our hero has not been maintained in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto we think we may justly look to the Chanson de Roland as the true mirror of his worth. Many a valiant warrior, fighting a desperate battle for the great cause of truth and feeling the world sinking around him must have longed for the sound of that famous horn to call to his side those who might help him, if he lived or carry on the struggle if he fell. Thus in the verses of Sir Walter Scott longed the vanquished in that hard fought field, when:—

> Still the Scots around their King (c)
> Unbroken fought in desperate ring.
> Where's now their victor vanward wing?
> Where Hardiby and where Home!
> O for a blast of that dread horn
> On Fontarabian echoes borne
> That to King Charles did come,
> When Roland brave and Oliver
> And every paladin and peer
> On Roncevalles died!
> Such blast might warn them not in vain
> To quit plunder of the slain
> And turn the doubtful day again.
> While yet on Flodden's side
> Afar the Royal Standard flies
> And round it toils and bleeds and dies
> Our Caledonian pride.

But not in vain is this longing felt, for of a truth through the ages of time the sound of that horn still re-echoes from the vault of Heaven and summons those who can hear, to turn aside from the paths of selfishness and ease and hasten to the aid of all who are manfully struggling to do their duty in the world. And well is it for those who answer to the call.

(a) See the article on Roland in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

(b) Taillefer, ki mult bien cantout,
Sor un cheval ki tost aloit,
Devant li dus aloit cantant
De Karlemaine e de Rolland,
E d'Oliver e des vassals
Ki mourarent en Rencheveals.

(c) Compare the verses in Chapter II of Rob Roy to which a friend has kindly called my attention, as also to an allusion to Roland in Chapter I of Don Quixote. Written, however, as might be expected, in a spirit of mockery.

GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ has sent a letter to the National party refusing to become a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic of Cuba.

MR. BALFOUR was accurate in his statement that persons committed to custody by the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons must be liberated immediately on the prorogation of Parliament. There is a curious incident in Irish Parliamentary history illustrative of this principle. In 1792 the the Irish House of Commons voted Napper Tandy, a celebrated democratic leader of the day, to have been guilty of a breach of privilege in challenging the Attorney-General for a speech in the House, and ordered the Serjeant-at-Arms to take him into custody. Tandy eluded arrest till the last day of the session, when he surrendered and was brought to the Bar of the House. He then refused to answer any questions, and was in consequence committed for contempt, but Parliament being prorogued an hour or two afterwards, he was immediately set at liberty.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 3rd September were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 2nd, 18 feet 2 2-9 inches against 18ft. 8 2-5 inches on same date last year, Kharif sowing completed in Karachi, Ghorabari, Mirpur-Sakro, Mirpur-Batoro and Shahbandar talukas. Standing crops green. Crops continue to be damaged by rats in Shahbandar Division. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Price of wheat at Karachi 13, of jowari 18, of bajri 15, of rice 6, and Bombay grass 27 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 3 3-5 inches against 13 feet 3 3-5 inches on same date last year. Water sufficient in canals. Kharif crops flourishing. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation continues. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of wheat 15, of jowari 24, of bajri 21, of barley 20, and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Larkana.—Kharif crops flourishing. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation commenced in 7 talukas. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Price of wheat varying from 12 to 17, of jowari from 20 to 30, of bajri from 16 to 18 and of rice from 8 to 14 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowing continues. Standing crops flourishing, but damaged by rats in parts of Badin, Tando and Bago and Guni talukas. Water supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition in 10 talukas and in fair condition in 3 talukas. Price of rice varying from 9 to 20, of jowari from 13 to 23, of bajri from 16 to 20, and of wheat from 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 1-4 to 7 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crickets appeared in all talukas except Jacobabad but did very little injury to crops. Rats appeared in Shahdadpur taluka and slightly damaged rice crops. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation continues. Deficiency of water supply in Kurshah and Idan-ex-Ghar canals in Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers, of bajri 21 seers, of wheat 14 seers 8 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—More rain badly needed in Desert. Rats damaging cultivation in Umarkot taluka. Supply of water insufficient in some canals. Supply of water in Jamrao Canal slightly deficient in Sanghar and Samaro talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in fair condition. Prices of staple food-grains slightly rising in Umarkot and Khipra talukas and falling in Nagar taluka.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 31st August 1901).—Rain during week maximum 10 cents at Dasandhuka, minimum 1 cent at Ahmedabad; for season 18 inches 33 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 19 inches 13 cents at Parantij, minimum 10 inches 55 cents at Viramgam. Rainfall insufficient. Sowing of Daskroi, Dhandhuka and Gogha talukas and Modasa petha. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of cotton resumed in Dhandhuka taluka. Rice crops slightly damaged by caterpillars. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 19 seers, of bajri 17 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 12 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 4-6-0 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 16 cents at Dohad, minimum 6 cents at Godhra for season 23 inches 70 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 25 inches 55 cents at Halol, minimum 16 inches 30 cents at Dohad. More rain wanted for rice crops. Standing crops in good condition. The number of rats has largely decreased. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri at Godhra 17 1-2 and of maize 16 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 2nd September 1901.)—Rain during week in parts of the districts, maximum 22 cents at Borsad, none at Kaira for season 17 inches 45 cents at Kaira, maximum 29 inches 71 cents at Borsad, minimum 11 inches 74 cents at Matar. Rain wanted throughout the district for rice and other crops except in Borsad taluka. Tobacco sowing in progress in Borsad and Nadiad talukas, but retarded in Anand taluka for want of rain. Seedlings being slightly damaged by rats in Thasra, Mehmadabad, Kapadvanj and Borsad talukas. Standing crops generally in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Green grass available for cattle. Average price of bajri 18 1-2 seers, rice 10 1-2, of wheat 9 37-48, and of jowari 21 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week maximum 29 cents at Broach, none at Hansot; for season maximum 21 inches 51 cents at Broach, minimum 15 inches 58 cents at Amod. Weeding operations in progress. Rats damaging seeds and seedlings of bajri, jowari tur, til and rice throughout the district. Measures have been adopted for the destruction of rats. Standing cotton crop in good condition. Lands being prepared for sowing rabi jowari in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain during week 31 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 1 inch 26 cents at Pardi, minimum 5 cents at Olpad; for season 16 inches 5 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 64 inches 89 cents at Pardi, minimum 14 inches 94 cents at Olpad. More rain wanted in Chorasi, Jalalpor and Bardoli talukas for rice crops. Sowing of jowari in rice land continues in places where rainfall is insufficient. Weeding operations completed in Bulsar taluka and in progress in other talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba.—(Bombay).—Rain daily except on 1st; total of week 1 inch 45 cents, total to date 73 inches 39 cents, being 10 inches 69 cents above average. Temperature normal on 28th; abnormal temperature 1° warm on 29th to 31st and on 2nd and 3rd, and 2° warm on 1st. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind northerly on 31st and 1st; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain during week 3 inches 40 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 3 inches 64 cents at Shahapur, minimum 10 cents at Dahanu; for season 97 inches 4 cents at Thana, maximum 95 inches 53 cents at Shahapur, minimum 37 inches 32 cents at Umbargaon. Weeding in progress. Rice plants in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice second sort in seers per rupee, 7 1-4 at Mokhada, 8 1-4 at Wada, 8 3-4 at Shahapur, 9 at Umbargaon and Bhiwndi 10 at Mahim, 10 1-4 at Thana, 10 1-2 at Dahanu, 10 3-4 at Murbad, and 11 at Kalyan and Bassein.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district maximum 5 inches 62 cents at Karjat, minimum 1 inch 43 cents at Alibag; for season maximum 134 inches 63 cents at Karjat, minimum 77 inches 71 cents at Alibag. Plants thriving. Weeding operations continue. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of rice 20 lbs. per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 1 inch 30 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 6 inches 47 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 73 cents at Malvan; for season maximum, 138 inches 58 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 58 inches 31 cents at Malvan. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 32 tolas at Chiplun. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 12 seers 75 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers at Sangameshvar to 12 seers 32 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district maximum 4 inches 40 cents at Jamner, minimum 58 cents at Dhulia; for season 13 inches 65 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 20 inches 55 cents. Crops in good condition. Continuous rainfall in Pachora, Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Jamner, Erandol and Raver talukas and Bhadgaon Petha break now desirable. Locusts appeared in parts of Chopda taluka and caused slight damage to crops; their number diminishing on account of heavy rain. Cotton and other crops promising. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock in good condition. Agricultural stock moderately sufficient; tagavi being given to supply the deficiency.

Nasik.—Rain during week 70 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 6 inches 94 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 19 cents at Niphad; for season 18 inches 33 cents at Nasik, maximum 108 inches 87 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 6 inches 67 cents at Sinnar. Rainfall insufficient in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor and Yeola talukas and parts of Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Rain urgently wanted in all these talukas; elsewhere it is sufficient for the present. Sowing of bajri and other kharif crops nearly completed. Weeding of new crops commenced. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Standing crops in good condition in some places. Standing crops in good condition, Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in two talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 22 lbs. 13 tolas, of bajri 23 lbs. 32 tolas, of grass 114 lbs. and of karbi 75 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 19 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 30 cents at Indi, minimum 6 cents at Bagevadi, none at Bagalkot; for season 8 inches 66 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 8 inches 35 cents at Sindgi, minimum 3 inches 54 cents at Bagalkot. Kharif crops in fair condition in Indi taluka; elsewhere they are withering for want of sufficient rain, except in Badami taluka where they have withered. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Average price of jowari 12 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 15 chataks, of rice, 2nd sor 9 seers, of tur-dal 7 seers 3 chataks, and of karbi 135 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 59 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 1 inch 94 cents at Chandgad, minimum 5 cents at Gokak; for season 30 inches 83 cents at Belgaum, maximum 104 inches 75 cents at Chandgad, minimum 9 inches 80 cents at Athni. More rain badly wanted throughout the district except in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Kharif crops in good condition except in parts of Chikodi, Athni and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha where they are withering for want of moisture. Harvesting of minor crops in progress in Parasgad taluka. Water-supply deficient in Athni taluka. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 19 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 1 inch 16 cents at Gadag, minimum 2 cents at Hubli and Kod, none at Navalgund, Mundargi and Nargund; for season 14 inches 53 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 22 inches 91 cents at Hangal, minimum 2 inches 10 cents at Mundargi. Rainfall sufficient for the present in parts of Hangal, Kalghatgi and Kod talukas and insufficient in other talukas. Standing corps in fair condition in Dharwar, Bankapur, Hangal, Kalghatgi and Kod talukas and parts of Gadag taluka, but withering elsewhere for want of moisture. Heavy rain urgently required for rice crops, Sowing of cotton generally in progress except in Mundargi petha where it is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Water-supply becoming scanty in parts of Ron taluka. Fodder-supply deficient in Navalgund taluka. Agricultural stock generally sufficient for cultivation, except in a few places where deficiency is met by tagavi grants. Prices of staple food grains and karbi at Dharwar almost stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district. 2 inches 38 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 2 inches 99 cents at Honavar, minimum 28 cents at Haliyal; for season 224 inches 6 cents at Karwar. Weeding operations completed. Crops in good condition. Rice crops in ears. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 12 seers 25 tolas and of ragi 13 seers 25 tolas per rupee.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 41 cents at Rajkot, 62 cents at Halar and 45 cents at Sorath; for season 12 inches 59 cents at Rajkot. Rainfall generally normal except in Jamnagar. Standing crops in good condition, but withering in Sorath for want of rain. Agricultural stock sufficient in most places. Crickets appeared in some places and caused slight damage to bajri and jowari crops. Rats also appeared in some places. Average price of wheat 13 seers 25 tolas, of bajri 14 seers 40 tolas, of jowari 15 seers 19 tolas, and of gram 13 seers 49 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 43 cents; for season 13 inches 32 cents at Pallad. Rain normal everywhere except at Dhrangadhra where it is deficient. Sowing progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Baroda.—Eight cents of rain during week and 13 inches 59 cents for season at Baroda. Standing crops in fair condition. Sowing, weeding, and transplantation of rice continue in some places. Crops continue to be damaged by rats and caterpillars in some places. Crops withering for want of rain in Chhotaudepur and parts of Amreli Division. There has been no cultivation in some places owing to absence of rain. Agricultural stock in satisfactory condition; tagavi grants being given for the purchase of bullocks where required. Price of bajri 33, of jowari 32, of wheat 24, f rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 24 lbs. per rupee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad, Mamlatdar, taluka Sirsi, and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Kanara, with additional power specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Sahib Waman Shivaji Nabar, Mamlatdar, taluka Bulsar, and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Surat, to pass sentences of whipping.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest the following Magistrates of the first class in the district of Nasik with additional powers to order released convicts to notify residence:—The Hon Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar, Special Magistrate and Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balvant Pendse, Huzur Deputy Collector.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the second class in the district of Dharwar to pass sentences of whipping:—Rao Saheb Narsinh Ganesh Nadgir, Mamlatdar, taluka Bankapur; Rao Saheb Venkatesh Govind Bagalkot, Mamlatdar, taluka Hangal; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Parwatkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Karajgi; Rao Saheb Sadashiv Anant Cubarre, Mamlatdar taluka, Kod; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Anant Inamgol, Mamlatdar, taluka Ron; Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, Mamlatdar, taluka Kalghatgi; and Rao Saheb Narsinh Ramchandra Sheode, Mamlatdar, taluka Hubli.

Azam Balwantrai Chandnial, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, to appoint Rao Saheb Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, acting second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal, to be second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Rustamjee Manecherjee Gilmi, on return to duty, to be Subordinate Judge, Barsi, displacing Rao Saheb Jestaram Nanabhai Bhatt.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Phirozshah Postonjee Jehangir, Asst to the Commissioner, Central Divn, is granted privilege leave of absence for fifteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Rasul Bakah Sher Muhammad to act as sixth grade Depy Collr in Sind during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Husan Ali or pending further orders.

Mr F C H Snow, C I E, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

Mr C R Roper, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for one month.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Sec 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr H E Johnson to pilot vessel in the Port of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R H Hopkins to be Shipping Master, Bombay, vice Mr R G C Westbrook, retiring.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L J Robertson, Bar-at-Law, Principal and Professor of Law, Govt Law School, Bombay, is granted leave from 28th August to the 16th proximo.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M R Jardine, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Govt Law School, Bombay, to be sub pro tem Principal of the School during the absence on leave of Mr L J Robertson, Bar-at-Law; and Mr G R Young, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, to be sub pro tem Professor of Law, Govt Law School, in addition to his own duties.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles Corps—Major C R Hoskyn, R E, resigns his appointment as Hony Paymaster.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following officers to be gazetted officers:—Mr A R King, Asst Secy to Govt, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Depts; Khan Bahadur Manekji Kharshedji Nariman, B A, Asst Secy to Govt, Revenue and Financial Depts; Mr Joseph Monarco, Asst Secy to Govt, Judicial and Legislative Depts; Mr Janardan Damodar Kolatkar, Asst Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept; and Mr J F Pereira, Asst Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept (Railway).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Nanjundayya Belvadi, B A, L C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Northern Divn to the Indus Left Bank Divn.

THE NEW LIEUT-GOVERNORS.

THESE appointments have been filled precisely as public opinion had filled them by anticipation—apart from the usual wild and absurd rumours that are always set going on these occasions. One of the most idle of these reports, and yet one of the most confidently asseverated, was that Sir John Woodburn was to transfer his headquarters from Calcutta to Allahabad. It would have been difficult to think of a more improbable story. Sir John Woodburn is settled down in a Province which he suits, and which suits him, and the notorious difficulty of finding for Bengal a Governor of whom this can be said, coupled with remembrance of the fact that twice in recent years has the Province changed hands by resignation in the middle of an administration, should have been enough to discredit the idea that there was any idea of such a gratuitous disturbance. Moreover, apart from the reported shift being contrary to all Lord Curzon's views on continuity of administration, it would have been, as far as our memory goes, absolutely without precedent. Such considerations, however, matter little to the rumour-monger or to those that put their faith in him. There has seldom been a more inevitable appointment than that of Sir Charles Rivaz to the Lieutenant-Governorship, Punjab. He is known to have missed it very narrowly on Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's departure, and his claims have not lessened in the interval. As Home Member of Council he is known to have made his mark, and, what is more, he has had a principal share in the recent agrarian legislation for the Punjab, which he can now go to watch over in its early working. Moreover, as a member of the Government which has decreed the dismemberment of the Punjab he will not be disposed to chafe at the loss of a frontier, but will accept, it may be supposed, with readiness the new state of things for which he is himself in part responsible. The selection of a Governor who stands in this relation to the present state of affairs in the Punjab has such obvious advantages that the appointment would have been the correct one had Sir Charles Rivaz been very much less than the man he is. By the time that his term of office runs out the transition period will have been bridged and sentiments of soreness about Punjab prestige, such as those which brought about the resignation of Mr. Fanshawe, will have died down. If the name of Mr. J. D. la Touche has been less on the lips of the public in the North-West than has been that of Sir Charles Rivaz in the Punjab, it has certainly been very near their hearts. To the Indian world at large Mr. La Touche is less generally known than many men are by the time that they have come to be in the running for a Lieutenant-Governorship. He has filled none of the offices which form the regulation stepping stones to high preferment and, except for representing the North-West during the brief Legislative Session at Calcutta, his service has been the ordinary round of the successful officer. Of late years his work has been in the dim seclusion of the office of the Board of Revenue, and though he emerged from it to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor for six months, when Sir Antony Macdonnell took leave after the famine, it is well understood that an appointment of this nature usually goes by seniority, and in no case carries any future claim. It is to the credit of the Government of India that they have had the discernment to select an officer who was not in promotion's ordinary path, and who was the last man to understand the art of drawing notice to himself. Only the North-West public can realise how exactly Mr. La Touche is the right man for the situation at the present moment. The vacant place in the Government of India fell naturally to Mr. Ibbetson, in whom the Viceroy will have a Councillor with special knowledge of the Punjab questions, which promise

"M. A. P." IN THE GREEN ROOM.

SPETTIGUE, who proposes sightly to Charley's Aunt at Penley's Theatre, is played in the present revival by Mr. Walter Beaumont, who is, though one can hardly believe it to look at the heavy, pompous Spettigue, a young actor still in the twenties. A son and grandson of naval officers, he was intended for the same profession, and was educated at "Vickery's" (the famous coaching school at Portsmouth), Kingston, and Dulwich. But higher mathematics proved too much for the future Spettigue, and after being ploughed he determined to adopt another profession; in short, he stepped from "the plough" to the stage; presented himself, without any influence or introduction, at the Gaiety and was immediately engaged to sing in chorus. At seventeen Mr. Beaumont found himself playing juvenile lead, after many experiences with Wait and Hope companies (you wait for your opportunities and hope for your salary) he was engaged in succession by many of the best provincial managers, and finally came to London to play at the Prince's.

Mr. Beaumont's first London engagement was to play in "The Star of India," one of Arthur Shirley's stirring melodramas. His great moment was when he had to bind the hero to the stump of 'an ancient tree,' in a very beautiful jungle setting. There was a dark change from an interior to the jungle, and one night when Mr. Beaumont and the hero rushed on, they were horrified to discover that the tree was missing. Mr. Beaumont at once made up his mind to speak his lines just the same and drag the hero out of sight. Unfortunately, the men under the stage were under an impression that the lights were still lowered, and just as Mr. Beaumont cried in his loudest voice that the hero should be lashed to the trunk of a tree they pushed the tree up through the floor. The audience, after a moment of utter amazement, burst into a roar of laughter and applause at the expense of the struggling hero and enraged villain.

Mr. Beaumont seems to have got more than the ordinary amount of amusement out of touring—perhaps because he is such a good companion himself. In one of his companies there was a certain actor who frequently boasted of his knowledge of Scotland—he could talk like a Highlander—in fact, any real Scot would recognise him as a countryman at once. At last a time came when the company was booked to appear in a rather far distant little town in Scotland. The actor, expressing his satisfaction, bought a bottle of whisky to celebrate his return to the land of his birth. They arrived at the end of their journey in the early morning. His companions urged him to speak to a sandy-haired, typical-looking Scotch porter on the platform. The actor thrust his head out of the window and cried: "Hoots, mon! It's a braw mornin' for a' that?" The porter gave him one expressive look and answered, in the strongest Cockney: "G'arn? Yer can't talk Scotch! Put in yer 'ead and sleep it orf!"

Fandango is a fantastic Spanish dance, and Fanny Dango is a fascinating English dancer, who has assumed this quaint stage name and is the youngest of the clever sisters known as Letty Lind, Millie, Hilton, Adelaide Astor, and Lydia Flopp. Miss Dango dances at the Lyric and understudies both Miss Coralie Blythe and Miss Nancy Girling. She has had the opportunity of playing an important part just lately, as Miss Girling is taking a holiday, and when Miss Blythe does the same, in a couple of weeks, Miss Dango will take her place as Wrenne in "The Silver Slipper." Slight and graceful, with plenty of vivacity, Miss Dango has studied dancing—by doing it on the stage, and singing and acting in the same school. She commenced her career in The Geisha on tour, but she has now been at the Lyric for several years.

"The Talk of the Town," produced at the Strand Theatre on Saturday evening, is by Mr. Eille Norwood, and was first played, under the name of The Noble Art, at Terry's, some years ago. Mr. Norwood—who acts not "Charles his friend" but the friend of Charles in his own rattling farce—has had great experience in amateur as well as professional stage management. He it was who produced A Pantomime Rehearsal for the Duchess of Sutherland at Stoke, last year, and performances of Masks and Faces at Trauby Croft, in arranged the the spring, for Mrs. Arthur Wilson. The post of stage manager always requires tact, tact, tact, and, needless to say, Mr. Norwood possesses that most useful quality in a marked degree.

Born in York in the sixties, Mr. Eille Norwood left college with the prospect of entering the Church or studying for the Bar—according to his father's ides, but with a fixed determination to go on the stage according to his own. So he enlisted under the Benson banner, with high hopes and a hundred pounds in his pocket. At the end of the engagement and the hundred pounds, he wrote to his father to ask for more, only to receive the reply that, as he had gone on the stage, he must try to live by the profession he had chosen. So Mr. Norwood worked away for several years, producing during that time his well-known comediettas, "Hook and Eye," and "Chalk and Cheese." In 1887 he appeared in London, oddly enough at the Strand Theatre, where his piece is now running. Two years later, owing to a breakdown in health, he took a voyage to Australia, where he became a member of the Melbourne Club (the first actor to be elected), and toured under the management of Messrs. Brough and Boucicault.

Mr. Norwood returned to England in '92. When the mood seizes him he is a very quick writer. Hook and Eye was "knocked off" in four days. The Talk of the Town was nearly all written in the Melbourne Club, during Mr. Norwood's successful stay in Australia. He is very fortunate in the cast at the Strand, including, as it does, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Julian Cross, Miss Lydia Busch, and Mr. Clarence Blakiston.

Mr. Henry Hare, who plays Crafton Lyle, the villain in the Sorrows of Satan, has given much time, during his seven years on the stage, to the depicting of heroes and villains in lurid melodrama. One of his brothers Mr. Lumsden Hare, is leading man in the stock company at the Pavilion, Mile End; and another, Mr James Hare, is a touring manager in the provinces An Irishman, and a student in St. Thomas's Hospital before he went on the stage, Mr. Henry Hare looks more like an athlete than an actor. His favourite recreations are rowing and swimming—indeed, he is very well known in the profession as a swimmer—and, in a small way, writing. He is unmarried, and belongs to an old Irish family.

It is most amusing to hear Mr. Fred Wright, jun say that he and his brother Huntley are the grave, elderly members of the family, for their father, who still plays on occasion, is as full of life and energy as a boy. Mr. Fred Wright, jun., is irresistibly comic as Pettifer, in "The Toreador," at the Gaiety, but off the stage he seems to take the keenest interest in more serious work. He writes, and his plays are decidedly "earnest." He lives at Surbiton, and takes a quite serious and meditative pleasure in the cultivation of his garden. From the days when Mr. and Mrs. Wright, sen., toured with their five children Fred, Huntley, Bertie, Marie, and Haidee—the Gaiety favourite has been steadily working towards his present position as one of the most popular comedians on the London stage. Mr. Fred Wright is married to Miss Madge Greet, who is one of the very captivating dancers in The Silver Slipper.

It is the hardest thing in the world to be funny to order, and Mr. Fred Wright, jun., is so associated in the minds of people with his many successes, that they seem to expect him to play the same part off the stage as he does on. He takes, in his quiet, humorous way, a pleasure in surprising them, and he is quick in telling the difference between honest appreciation and mere flattery. For instance, he is the author of that pretty little piece, The Empty Stocking, which ran for a considerable time at the Strand. One day, at an At Home, he was introduced to a young lady of the too demonstrative manner. "Oh, Mr. Wright?" she exclaimed, "I went to see your play last week, it is so sweet! It made me cry for an hour—" Then she hesitated, and Mr. Wright saw that she had forgotten even the name, so he asked, "Do you mean at the Strand Theatre?" "Yes," continued the young lady. "Of course, at the Strand—the—The Pair of Socks, isn't it?"

"The Royal Animated and Singing Picture Company" is responsible for an entertainment being given in the large Mosawks' Hall Islington. Full of variety and humour, well managed, and thoroughly up-to-date, the moving pictures which they exhibit are most interesting. A great point is made of the Animated Talking and Singing Pictures, for one can not only see a variety star gesticulating and dancing, but hear the voice at the same time; and the spirited return of the C.I.V. is accompanied by all the appropriate sounds of welcome. The entertainment is booked for a stay of seventeen weeks at Islington, and it is well worth seeing. Scenes at 'appy, 'appy 'Am stead on Bank Holiday were "biographed" at half-past four in the afternoon and shown at the Mohawks' Hall on the same evening. Not the least amusing feature of the entertainment is the capital series of local pictures.

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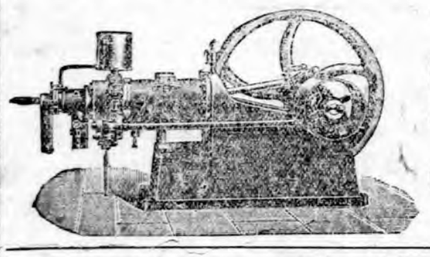

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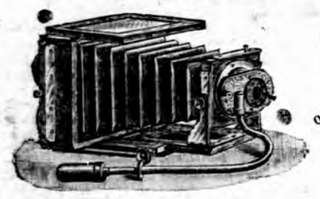

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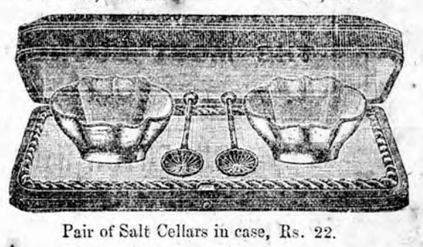
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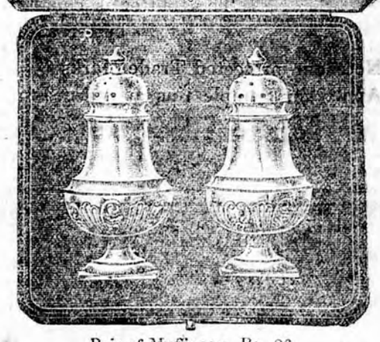
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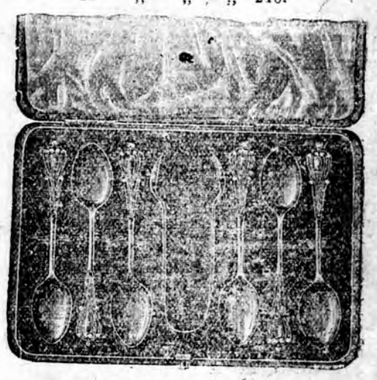
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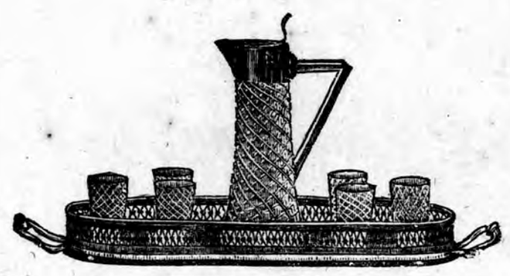
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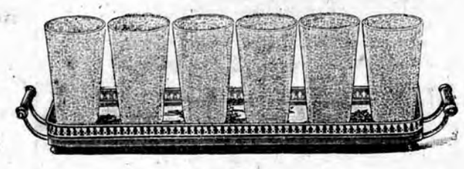
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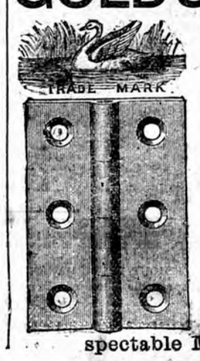

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